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LOCAL NOTICES.

Communication.

Editor Commercial:

DEAR SIR—As there seems to be a general misunderstanding concerning my non-appearance at Central Park, Pittsburgh, you will confer a great favor by allowing me to state a few of the facts. Some two weeks since I made arrangements with the proprietors of Central Park to give exhibitions in Fancy Skating one week and to Skate the Championship Match during the week, for which I was to receive a certain remuneration. On my arrival here last Monday I found that my contract was not binding, and as they refused to make it so, or to show me any security for my money, I refused to skate. Since then the managers have taken it upon themselves to award Mr. Swift the championship which he himself does not claim, and will not, until he has won it in a fair match.

As I still wear the Champion Medal of America, until I am beaten, I shall continue to sign myself,

Yours, respectfully, E. T. GOODRICH,
Champion Skater of America.

P. S. I give exhibitions the balance of this week, at the Keystone Skating Rink, every afternoon and evening, where I am sure of my pay, and where I shall be happy to meet the many kind friends I have made in Pittsburgh last winter, and all who may rely on my sparing no pains to please and amuse.

E. T. G.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine,
Sold by Messrs. Sumner & Co., No. 77 Fifth street, *for sixty dollars*, with its attachments, is as complete and perfect as those sold at $75, $85, $95 or $125. The Wheeler & Wilson is the cheapest machine in the market, being the most simple and durable. They have been used for twelve or fourteen years, constantly, on all kinds of sewing, from heavy to fine, without costing one cent for repairs. This

Two Elegant Lady Skaters
At the Rink this afternoon and evening.

Sponges,
In great variety, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 81 Market street.

Miss Louie and Sarah Toby
At the Rink this afternoon and evening.

A New Firm on Fifth Street.

We noted the fact a few days ago that Messrs. Palmer and Phillips had withdrawn from the house of Smithson, Palmer & Co., of this city. We have since learned that these two gentlemen have formed a co-partnership under the name of Palmer & Phillips, and intend to carry on a business in general auctioneering. Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Carpets, Notions, &c., will be sold at No. 60 Fifth street (under the Opera House), where they will be very happy to see their old friends and customers. It is a good arrangement to others for us to say that Messrs. Palmer & Phillips are deserving of entire success at their new stand. They are widely known and greatly esteemed in this community for their superior business qualifications and strict personal integrity. Their store will be found replete with new and desirable goods, which will be sold as cheap as at any other house in the city. The facilities of the new firm are unexcelled, and we have no doubt but what it will soon find its hands full of business, as we think it will certainly deserve to do. At all events, we cordially commend them to the public generally.

Grand Masquerade
And Fancy Dress Carnival at the Rink this evening. Room for 3,000 spectators. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to appear in costume can procure tickets during the day at the Rink.

Two Elegant Lady Skaters
At the Rink this afternoon and evening.

Central Park.
Splendid ice for the afternoon and evening exhibitions of **Frank Swift, of New York.**

Grand Masquerade
And Fancy Dress Carnival at the Rink, Thursday evening, January 30, 1868. No person allowed on the ice except in costume till 10 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen in costume can wear masks or not, at their own option. See all bannals at the office. A limited number of Costume Tickets (without charge) can be procured from R. G. Hervey, General Manager. tf

Miss Louie and Sarah Toby
At the Rink this afternoon and evening.

Our Own Importation.
English Champagne Ale.
English Champagne Ale.
English Champagne Ale.
Bass's English Ale.
Bass's English Ale.
Guiness's XX Dublin Porter.
Guiness's XX Dublin Porter.
Scotch Ale, Jeffrey's.
Scotch Ale, Jeffrey's.
The above goods, imported directly by ourselves, we guarantee to be genuine, and the finest malt liquors in the English market.
McCLARAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
86 Market street, Corner Diamond, near Fifth st.

E. T. Goodrich,
Champion of America, exhibits at the Keystone Rink this afternoon and evening.

Try Them--Buy Them.
Hall's Fragrant Havanas, 184 Wood street.

Trunks, Trunks,
At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Central Park.
Mr. Swift, the champion, who has beaten Mr. Goodrich three times out of five, will continue to appear at the Park in the afternoons and evenings throughout the week.

E. T. Goodrich,
Champion of America, exhibits at the Keystone Rink this afternoon and evening.

Fine Grates,
Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street. smw

Buy the Best
Tobaccos, Segars, etc., at Hall's, No. 184 Wood street.

Grand Masquerade
And Fancy Dress Carnival at the Rink this evening. Room for 3,000 spectators. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to appear in costume can procure tickets during the day at the Rink.

Leaf Tobacco,
Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial
STATE NEWS.
Nearly eighteen hundred dollars have been collected in Philadelphia, for the relief of the Cretans, mainly by the exertions of Rev. Philips Brooks.

Mr. Baker, one of the lost by the Harry Dean disaster, on the 11th, was about seventeen years old, from Indiana county, Pennsylvania, where his father resides, and in company with Jacob Fulwider, was on his way to Illinois. Mr. Fulwider was lost, and his body (if recovered) has not been recognized.

At a meeting of the Westmoreland Democratic County Committee, on Thursday last, Bales McColly, Esq., and James W. Wilson, Esq., were appointed delegates to the Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next.

At a meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, on the 14th inst., the Treasurer presented a report showing a balance in the Treasury of $708 87. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected by the Association: President, Livingston Robb; Recording Secretaries, R. McDivitt, J. M. Bailey; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. R. A. Miller; Treasurer, George Jackson; Librarian, Theo. H. Cremer. The present list of Vice Presidents was continued, Peter M. Bare, of Dublin, being appointed in place of B. R. Foust, removed; and John Silverthorn, of Tell, in place of Geo. Noss, removed.

Col. James Worrell, Fish Commissioner of Pennsylvania, a short time since entered suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad and Pennsylvania Canal Company, for failing to comply with the provisions of the act of Assembly of 1866, requiring the owners of dams in the Susquehanna river and certain of its tributaries to construct sluices or ways in said dams for the passage of fish. A hearing of the case was had in the Dauphin county court last Saturday, and a verdict rendered against the company, but before judgment was entered the constitutional questions relating to vested rights arose which are to be argued at the next argument court.

There is a man named Americus Bender, living in Carroll township, Cambria county, who is eighty-three years of age, who says that he was at George Washington's funeral. He removed to Cambria county in 1807, and has been County Auditor and County Commissioner.

Rev. Amos Smith died at his residence in McConnellsburg, Fulton county, on the 20th inst., in the 73d year of his age. He was a Methodist divine, and an early period he had charge of the Lycoming, Bellefonte, Huntingdon, and other districts in this section, and at one time he was Presiding Elder of the Chambersburg district.

OVERLAND COMMUNICATION AND TRAFFIC.—The express time between San Francisco and New York was reduced to fifteen days at the close of 1867, and by the close of this year it is expected the time will be further reduced to eleven days, by the further extension of the Pacific Railroad from both directions. By the middle of 1870, if not sooner, we may look for the all-rail connection, and a schedule of about six days from ocean to ocean; and therefore we may look for a prodigious stream of travel and traffic over the Main Stem Line.

By reason of the unprecedented low rates of fare on the competing steamship lines, no less than 10,000 passengers have left New York for California, *via* the Isthmus, within three months. The internal and agricultural development of the Pacific coast is so rapid that the demand for labor is inappreciable. The dispatches announce that the Central Pacific Company are organizing a force of 10,000 workmen, with which to prosecute the grand enterprise during this year.

Persons desiring a steady and safe investment have now an opportunity of securing the First Mortgage Bonds upon this great Road at less than their par value. See the advertisement of the Financial Agents on another page.

The editors of the Democratic papers throughout the State of Michigan, are urging the State Central Committee to call a convention on the 4th of March, for the nomination of a State ticket and delegates to the National Democratic Convention. They argue in favor of an early convention, on the ground that they have no enunciation of principles that grasp the important issues of the coming campaign, and no common platform which is required as a rallying and starting point for local organizations in the State.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1868. NO 118.

FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

FREE RAILROAD LAW REPORTED.

Allegheny Agricultural Society's Claim

BILL FIXING FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Western Bills Presented.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 29, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate met at ten this morning.

Free Railroad Law Reported.

Mr. Coleman, from the Committee on Railroads, reported as committed a supplement to the act of February 9, 1849, regulating railroad corporations and authorizing their formation, being the Senate free railroad bill. One thousand extra copies were ordered.

A Game Law.

Mr. Errett, of Allegheny, read in place a bill to prevent the hunting, catching or killing of game in Findlay, Scott and Robinson townships, in Allegheny county.

Allegheny Agricultural Society's Bill.

Also, requiring payment to Allegheny Agricultural Society of the amount adjudicated by the military board for the occupation of their grounds in 1861.

Subordinate Officers of the Senate.

Mr. Langdon offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to report a bill determining the number and salaries of subordinate officers of the Senate. Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Final Adjournment.

The joint resolution fixing the 10th of March for final adjournment was reported affirmatively.

Mr. Hickman's amendments to the constitution were made the special order for next Wednesday.

Bills Presented.

Mr. Playford, of Fayette, presented a bill authorizing the School Directors of Uniontown to borrow money; also, a bill establishing a ferry over the Monongahela at Greenfield. By Mr. Gallagher, of Westmoreland—Bill granting pensions to Mary McHenry, Catherine Becker, Mary Ann Hetring and Margaret Carson, widows of old soldiers; also, granting pensions to Captain Samuel Cooper, Joseph Bower and Samuel Dixon.

Establishment of a Rule.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, offered an amendment to the rule allowing the House to take a bill out of Committee ten days after committal, construing it to mean ten days that the House shall actually be in session. Defeated.

After transacting unimportant business, adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 29, 1868.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Persia, from Liverpool, on the 18th, arrived to-day.

MEXICO.

The steamer Georgia, from Vera Cruz, has arrived. It is reported that a decree has been published in San Luis, abolishing all the interior Custom Houses of that State, and that the revenue in future will be raised by taxation. A large quantity of arms had been sent from Vera Cruz to the capital.

COTTON FACTORY BURNED.

Brown's cotton factory, at Wappinger's Falls, near Poughkeepsie, was burnt Monday. Loss $20,000.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW.

An informal meeting of authors and publishers in this city will be held to-morrow evening, for the purpose of agreeing if possible upon some plan of action that will pave the way for the adoption of an international copyright law.

TRAIN ON THE RAMPAGE.

The *World* publishes the following telegram from Train [no location given]: "January 28.—I am here all right. Have had an immense ovation, *'cead mile failthe.'* Spoke to the people to-day. Was carried a mile on the shoulders of my friends. Shall stump Ireland. Derby quakes, but dare not stop me.

"GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN."

THE WACHUSETT.

The frigate Wachusett arrived to day from China.

THE ROCK ISLAND CASE.

The case of Fiske and others versus the Rock Island Railroad came up again to-day on motion by defense, under the statute of 1789, to transfer to the United States Circuit Court, on the ground that Mr. Tracy, one of the defendants, is a resident of Illinois, and that from the local feeling against the Company an impartial trial cannot be had in the State Court. The motion was opposed by plaintiffs, on the ground that the fact of one of the defendants not residing in this State rendered the statute inoperative. The decision was reserved.

FLORIDA.

Proceedings of Reconstruction Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., January 29.—In the Convention the Committee on Internal Improvements made a report, which, without reading, was ordered printed.

Mr. Billings offered a letter detailing the facts in regard to the Florida Railroad purchasing Government lands, and memorializing the Legislature from renewing the charter of the road, which was ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

A petition was presented from the loyal citizens of South Florida, on which no action was taken, asking for State aid in selling swamp lands, in compensation for property taken by the Confederate officers during the war.

A resolution was passed requiring the State Treasurer to send in a report of the moneys in his hands, and to hold it subject to the action of the Convention, and prohibiting any officer of the Convention from drawing any funds from the Treasury without the vote of the Convention.

A resolution authorizing the issue of State scrip for defraying the expenses of the Convention was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution was introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee, prohibiting any distinction on account of color on railroads, steamboats or in places of public amusement or instruction.

The Finance Committee were instructed to report regarding the *per diem* and mileage of members and officers. The Committee on Finance reported that the financial agent had had an interview with Governor Parsons, who instructed the Convention to levy direct taxes, and offered to assist in its collection if necessary. He also empowered the Convention to draw funds for its necessary expenses from the State Treasury if it contained any. The report was adopted.

An amendment to the rules was offered, expelling any member guilty of bribery or intimidation. The chair ruled the motion out of order, and the Convention adjourned amid much confusion and excitement.

GEORGIA.

The Convention---Taxation---Circular from Gen. Meade.

ATLANTA, January 29.—Five additional sections of the Bill of Rights were adopted by the Convention to-day. Taxation is to be *ad valorem* and uniform on all property taxed. The poll tax is not to exceed one dollar, and is exclusively for educational purposes.

The twenty-fourth section reads as follows: "The social status of the citizen shall never be the subject of legislation."

The relief bill was made the special order for Friday.

A circular issued to-day by General Meade, says: Many inquiries by letter and otherwise have been made of the Commanding General as to the proper construction of the ordinance legalized by him in general orders; and says he has no leisure nor is it his province to answer. The ordinances, as enforced by his orders, are to be deemed a part of the laws of the State in which they are respectively adopted and construed and enforced by the courts accordingly.

There was quite a snow storm to-day.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Convention of Grand Army of the Republic---General Grant Indorsed for the Presidency.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 29.—The annual meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Indiana was held in the Senate Chamber to-day. A fair attendance of delegates was present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Commander, Major General R. S. Foster; Senior Vice Grand Commander, Major General Charles Craft; Junior Vice Grand Commander, Colonel George Humphreys, with a Grand Council of Administration of five officers. Major O. M. Wilson was appointed Adjutant. A resolution indorsing General Grant for the next Presidency was adopted.

XLth CONGRESS.

PROPOSED SALE OF IRONCLADS.

Reconstruction Deficiency Appropriation.

GEN. BANKS'S EXPATRIATION BILL.

Forfeiting Southern Railroad Lands.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, January 29, 1868.

Congress was dull to-day. The Senate passed, with an amendment, the House bill providing for the sale of the Ironclads. The bill, if it becomes a law, will cause the sale of about thirty of the fifty of this class of vessels.

Both Houses agreed on the bill to supply deficiencies in appropriations for enforcing the Reconstruction laws, after which the Senate debated the House Reconstruction bill, Senators Pomeroy and Buckalew occupying the day's session. No action was taken.

In the House, Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the bill heretofore published concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign countries. Mr. Spalding said he should move to strike out that clause of the second section which authorizes the President to detain in custody any subject of a foreign Government that may detain an American abroad, and insert in lieu thereof that such detention shall be deemed a cause of war. After debate the bill was laid over till to-morrow, and the House resumed the consideration of the bill forfeiting the lands of certain Southern railroads. After a long debate the House adjourned without reaching a vote.

To Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1868.

SENATE.

A communication from the President, enclosing a report from the Secretary of State relative to the purchase of Alaska, was referred to the Foreign Committee.

Resolutions of the Colorado Legislature, praying her admission as a State, were referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. THOMAS MBE introduced a bill, reported adversely on the bill to abolish the District Court for the Eastern District of Texas.

Mr. TIPTON introduced a bill granting public lands for the construction of a railroad from Brownsville, Nebraska, to intersect the Union Pacific road. Referred to the Land Committee.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a joint resolution for the publication of a medical and surgical history of the rebellion, with statistics of the loyal and half-loyal. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill authorizing the sale of public lands in Alabama. Referred to the Land Committee.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Senate took up the bill for the sale of iron-clads. He said the Naval Committee proposed to amend the bill by providing for the retention of the Dictator, Kalamazoo and Passaic classes, nineteen in all, leaving thirty-five to be sold. The amendment was adopted. After some amendment in details, passed.

Mr. ANTHONY wished a vote on the resolution to print 10,000 copies of the report in the Stanton affair, but at the instance of Mr. HENDRICKS, it was postponed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee of Conference, made a report on the bill to supply deficiencies on expenses of reconstruction acts. Adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill creating a National Bureau of Insurance.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the supplementary reconstruction bill came up.

Mr. POMEROY replied at length to Mr. Doolittle, against the latter's amendments. He defended the Constitutional amendments, and claiming that the majesty of the law should be vindicated by at least the punishment of the leader of the rebellion, and closed with a cheering picture of the condition of the South, eight of the ten States of which he believed would be represented here in November.

Mr. BUCKALEW spoke in opposition to the bill, and in the course of his remarks, Mr. BUCKALEW quoted from Morton's and Trumbull's speeches the assertion that in every Southern State except Missouri the number of white voters exceeded that of colored voters, then referred to the *Tribune* and *World*, Almanacs and other authorities, that in Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama and South Carolina the black vote exceeded the white, while in Georgia it was about equal.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked whether that was not caused by the fact that the white citizens refused to register?

Mr. BUCKALEW said that was not the point he was arguing, and went on to say that only the Administration was there such a preponderance of white registration that an election would certainly be determined by the white race. He, therefore, held that between the full registration of the black vote and the partial disfranchisement of the whites, negro supremacy was the inevitable result.

Mr. SHERMAN said the first reconstruction act supported by him disfranchised no whites, and he had always regretted that any man was prevented from voting, being convinced that when suffrage was extended to all the negroes, it should have been extended to all the whites. Every Republican in the Senate had voted for a proposition to enfranchise every male citizen in the South, but the Democratic members of the House united with the majority of the Republican members in voting down that liberal proposition, or resorting to political tactics to prevent a vote, thus forcing Congress to the adoption of the act as it was passed. After reciting the subsequent action of Congress, he said that but for that combination between the Democrats and a portion of the Republicans, there doubtless would be a majority of white voters in those States. If, however, they chose to forego registration, rather than have it without negroes, it was not the fault of Congress, and they could not complain. There was no doubt they could step forward in every State, even in South Carolina, in view of their superior intelligence and capacity for politics, and control the majority at any time.

Mr. BUCKALEW said the point he made could not be covered by words. The question of responsibility for acts of the period referred to by the Senator was discussed fully at the time. Whatever differences there were in the ranks of the majority, the Democratic members had opposed all their propositions. He had voted with them all, and he had to do was join the Democratic party in voting down the amendment, but the idea was to pass the House bill and hold the minority responsible in some way. True, the Senator had then opposed disfranchisement, but afterwards yielded to the dictation of the framer of the bill, as others had done before and since. Disfranchisement has been created by the political majority.

They had been told by Mr. STEVENS the disfranchisement bill would only disfranchise six thousand to ten thousand. The Senator from Maryland now called it fifty thousand. He [Buckalew] had been laughed at for estimating it at sixty thousand at first, but it was at least three hundred thousand, as could be seen from census and other returns that gave the number of persons who did not appear in registration. He read the act in question, and said the act of March 23d left the matter in the same condition. The act of July was alleged to be simply declaratory of the existing laws. He read from a circular used at the Southern elections a list of persons to be disfranchised, saying magistrates, constables, and even militia officers, are disfranchised under the provision to exclude all State officers concerned in the execution of State laws. This he said would include more constables alone than the whole number disfranchised according to Morton's estimate.

He replied affirmatively to a question by Mr. Edmunds, whether Pennsylvania constables were obliged to take the oath.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked whether that was not caused by the fact that the white citizens refused to register?

Mr. BUCKALEW said that was not the point he was arguing, and went on to say that only by Act of Congress

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE President is said to have in preparation a message vetoing the Anti-Contraction Bill, on the ground that it will prove an impediment to specie payment, and prove an unwise measure. Like other bills treated in that way, this one will command the requisite two-thirds in Congress.

PRUSSIA is looking at our Naval vessels with the view possibly of buying some of them, which has led to the report across the ocean that the American Navy had been placed at her disposal. It certainly ought to be considered something in our favor that nearly all the countries in the world possessing navies, either have become or evinced a desire to become purchasers of our ships, the much abused monitors included.

WE said yesterday that the Democrats were indulging great expectations concerning the special election in the Eighth District of Ohio. Their ears were turned to catch the first shout of victory from that quarter, not doubting that they would surely win the day. In proof of this, we quote the following taken from the Washington correspondence of the Boston *Post*:

"Advices received to-night from Republican sources in Ohio indicate that Burns (Democrat) will beat Gen. Beatty for Congress in the district made vacant by the death of Mr. Hamilton. *This will be the opening victory of the campaign.*"

Well, not only was BURNS defeated but there is a Republican gain of about seven hundred since last fall. It seems almost cruel thus to destroy the hopes of the Democracy.

THE *Sentinel-on-the-Border* is the title of a new candidate for the patronage of the peace Democracy. It is published at Louisville, and bids fair to compete sharply with BRICK POMEROY'S paper, which is the favorite of the "white man's party." The character of the new candidate and its claims on the Democracy, can be inferred from the following, which is a sample of its columns:

"Christ was the first Democrat, and his twelve white Apostles the first converts to Democracy! The Democratic element is the great vital power of sacred, moral, and natural history. It is the sister of Mazzini, and the hand in hand to plant the seed of fraternity and good will among men! It is the champion of the rights of the many against the tyranny and power of the few. So was Christ! It is the friend of the poor and oppressed, and sympathizes with the weak and unfortunate. Its old visiting is seeks to build up, not to tear down. Toils was Christ's mission! It sprung from the earth to equality among the brotherhood. So did Christ! Its mission is for the salvation of the *white* race. Such was Christ! He did not die for black men! He worked with *white* men for the benefit of *white* men! He had his Apostles and associates, but not one was a nigger!"

THERE has been some talk lately of making Commodore VANDERBILT the Democratic candidate for President. We hope not; though he being a GRANT man and a great deal more capable than some who have held the position, the arrangement might not be a bad one. Nevertheless we object to it; mainly because we want to keep the Commodore where he is, for the sake of the reform which its system and example are likely to work in the Railway management of the country. In the affairs of the New York Central he is cutting right and left in the work of retrenchment, with great results already. And we are assured that his example has even now had its effect in a quarter where least it was to be expected—we mean in the affairs of the Camden and Amboy Monopoly. It is to be hoped that it will not stop there—nor will it. The stock of the New York Central before these reforms were instituted, was heavy at 95; now it is quick at 132. The holders count confidently on regular ten per cent. dividends and a large surplus. With this example before them, holders of the stock of other roads, doing even a larger business and possessing greater advantages, will not be content with six per cent. dividends and continually increasing indebtedness, while certain managers and "rings" are all the while accumulating fortunes. The patient holders of railway shares throughout the country are greatly indebted to Commodore VANDERBILT for commencing the work of reform in railway management, for as surely as time goes on it will become general; and we trust the time is not distant when all railroads will be managed in the interest of the stockholders and the public solely.

MR. DICKENS.

Action and reaction is a moral as well as a physical law. Excitement, intense or long continued, must be followed by a corresponding depression. This truth has been strikingly exemplified in the enthusiasm with which Mr. DICKENS was received in this country, succeeded by the degree of indifference with which he is now regarded. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that in Boston, in New York, in Philadelphia, and wherever he has appeared, the *furore* of his first reception has given place to a sentiment closely allied to indifference. Apart from the general law before referred to, there is nothing strange in this change. In all these cities, and in many others to be visited or passed over by him, there are tens of thousands more or less familiar with the great writer's works who feel the sort of interest in him which intelligent people seldom fail to feel in the author of admired creations of the imagination—whether embodied on canvas, or in marble, or in books. In some this interest is a merely morbid desire to see what has been talked about; in others, it is frivolous curiosity; while in still others, it is a rational and legitimate wish to compare their own preconceptions of fictitious characters with their author's impersonations of them. To hear Mr. DICKENS read once—merely to see him—merely to hear one who has heard and seen him, describe the performance, may suffice to satisfy these various motives. The interest subsides, and the general public sympathize with the downfall as they sympathized with the rise of the feeling. The reports in the daily journals have played an important part in both phenomena. Though the effects of the change are felt in towns unvisited by him, yet wherever he may go in search of new audiences, he will still find many eager to hear and see him, to be disappointed, or fully satisfied, and to become indifferent in either case. We may be quite sure that Mr. DICKENS, with his knowledge of human nature, expected nothing else when he came among us. It is a pity, however, that he had any reason to expect to be, or that he should have found himself made the subject of such earnest and even vehement discussion in the newspapers, little and big, throughout the land. Certainly Mr. DICKENS did not desire to be either the cause or the occasion of raging frenzy to any person or society. He was urged to come, and large promises of pecuniary gains were, no doubt, held out as an inducement. In this way he was drawn across the Atlantic. But he did none of us any harm by coming, and why he should be referred to by any able editor or able reporter in the strain we sometimes see is a mystery. One speaks of the subsidence of the phrenzy as if it were something peculiarly gratifying to him because it was likely to be particularly unpleasant to Mr. DICKENS. Another mentions it as if it were a matter in which the philanthropist ought to rejoice. This Reader intended to ravish us all with delight, which he has not been able, or has not chosen to do, and therefore to become indifferent about and neglect him, is a most righteous and elegant mode of inflicting condign punishment upon him. And once more, another evidently wishes to show, and put on record the fact, that he and many other denizens of his city are not the simple children of wonder DICKENS and his English friends may imagine them to be. On the contrary they are most acute and knowing people, who are not liable to be imposed upon, even by DICKENS. So he had better, in his forthcoming book, be careful how he criticizes them under penalty of a most killing exposure. In how much better taste, and therefore how much more creditable, to go to hear him if we wish to do so and can afford the luxury, and to leave unchronicled any indifference we may feel, or suspect others of feeling, about the great novelist and his readings. This is what would please Mr. DICKENS, and most commend ourselves to him and his countrymen, if there are any indices by which English character may be read.

MACHINERY OF POPULAR EDUCATION.

There is one topic of general importance which neither time nor frequent discussion can ever render trite or uninteresting to the thoughtful republican. On the contrary it grows in freshness with the lapse of years, and in interest with increasing knowledge and with the hours spent in its meditation. If the caption of this article had not told him, our reader would know that the topic meant is Popular Education. Thanks to wise and patriotic men of other days we have common schools, or provisions for their establishment throughout the State. And in our own county and our own city our schools, at least many of them, are maintained and conducted with considerable efficiency, we are assured. No evil, however, and some good may result from the mention in the way of reminder, of two or three things essential to the utmost efficiency of any system of general instruction. We do not wish to have it inferred from our silence that there are not matters of still greater importance in regard to this object than any we now specify. First—a real living interest on the part of parents and guardians is of the utmost practical value to the prosperity of our schools. Our people are all busy in one or another of the trades, pursuits and professions by which a livelihood is gained, or fortunes are made in this country. In this respect we are true to the life and traditions of our fatherland. The great NAPOLEON contemptuously described the English as a *nation boutiquiere*, or a nation of shop-keepers. But they have many idlers over there, while we have few of the class named non-producers in political economy. Mr. MILL speaks of us as a "nation of dollar-makers," and so we are in an important sense. All are engaged in creating value and in making what is worth dollars, and we ought to be able to rejoice in the fact. To be able to do so legitimately we must, by our acts and temper, limit it in one direction and idealize it in another, so that we may neither be, nor appear, wholly materialized and mere devotees of the spirit whose "looks were always downward bent," and who had more admiration for the gold of heaven's pavement than for the glories of beatific vision. Perhaps all our teachers have experienced the difficulty of making their pupils—even the older ones—feel, however they may see, the value of what they are required and expected to learn. To many of them nothing appears more vain or meaningless than exhortations to aim at and strive for knowledge and mental cultivation as objects good and valuable in themselves. In the greater part of those who do make the utmost use of their opportunities, faith —not vision—affords the grand incentive. And when, in rare instances, a youth appears animated by "the spirit which impels to know," he is too often regarded by his fellows as the victim of a dangerous idiosyncracy; or his eccentricity is laughed at, or pitied, and kindly left to the wisdom that comes with years and experience. Let us not be supposed to charge the thing here described upon American schoolboys as something peculiar to them. But it is very common in this country, and we are more in danger from it than those living under different institutions. The remedy we propose is simple and easily applied. The great majority of parents whose sons and daughters are in our schools, estimate education highly, if not adequately, we do not doubt. If instead of entire silence, or a mere sentence of exhortation at distant intervals of time, they showed a living, earnest interest in their children's improvement, both by hortatory words and by occasional visits to their schools, the good effects of the interposition would be speedy and obvious in their manifestation. Not only the little boys and girls would in this manner be stimulated and advantaged. The teacher would share in the kindly influence, and derive benefit from it in many ways. The encouragement thus shed upon him is an important consideration, as ordinarily no man stands in more need of the stimulus flowing from the knowledge that his work is understood and appreciated in its difficulty and in his achievement. Then, again, to some members of that respectable profession, the countenance of people more nearly of their own age than their pupils are, is an important aid in maintaining the tone and elasticity of their mental and moral powers. In a truly intelligent community, none but men of real ability, of vigorous minds, are ever allowed long to maintain positions in State schools. Yet these men are engaged by choice and employed by the public in the work—humble in one direction and exalted in another—of "teaching babes." Should this phrase be objected to as being too strong, substitute for "babes" "young minds." These teachers are compelled, for several hours each day, to talk down to those far below them in intelligence. This is a most difficult and laborious thing to do, when it is done well, or with forethought and premeditated adaptation. And its results, however beneficial to the pupils, are, if long continued, not of a desirable kind to the teacher. JUVENAL, many centuries ago, alluding to a Greek proverb, describes the school-master as "killed with re-warmed cabbage," (intellectual cabbage, of course;) and HEGEL, referring to his experience as a tutor, says in a letter: "I felt that while I was making men of my pupils, I was myself becoming a child." Surely it is not asking too much of parents, so vitally benefitted in their children by the services of these self-denying men, that they do something at least to sustain and animate them in their work, and to mitigate the unpleasant influences upon them.

But we must postpone for the present any mention of any more of the fifty or more points embraced in our subject.

By the cable we have reports of great destitution and disturbance both in England and France. Reports of this sort do not usually have a political bearing; but at the present time, in France especially, where the public mind is a good deal unsettled regarding political questions, and where, in consequence, an unusual interest attaches to whatever is calculated to stimulate discontent, these things acquire particular importance. The stability of the Empire, more than that of almost any other government, depends on keeping the people employed and contented. While no real danger need be apprehended under any state of things, so long as the Emperor lives, or so long as the army is true to the head, there is, nevertheless, a certain positive interest connected with this state of disorder, particularly in view of the fact that the Emperor's end cannot be long distant and may be very near, giving rise to the question—NAPOLEON gone, what then?

While the English government has no questionable tenure, there also elements existing which, both for intimidation and conciliation, it is deemed necessary to keep in check. Hence the Reform bill, and a transformation is going on which lend an unusual interest to these reports. Bread riots are no new thing in England; but with Fenianism and the reformers in the field, with other things giving momentum to changes to which the government appears to be more than inclined to consent, the unsettled condition of which we hear has such a distinct importance that further news will be looked for with uncommon interest.

Professor Goldwin Smith.

This distinguished gentleman whom reading Americans regard with so much favor both as an author and a man, is about to become a resident of this country. The hope of benefit to his health, much impaired by severe studies, and the desire to investigate and write the history of the United States, are the reasons assigned for this step. In a letter addressed to an American in London, dated January 9, 1868, he says:

My understanding necessarily implies a prolonged residence in the country where it must be carried on. But I am not going to seek naturalization in America, or to cast off my allegiance to my own sovereign and my native land. I shall be a candidate for no citizenship in America but that of the Republic of Letters. In the present state of English affairs I can imagine, though I do not anticipate, the occurrence of a crisis which will render it incumbent on the honor of every Englishman to share, though he might be unable to influence, the destinies of his country. Believe me, dear sir, yours, very faithfully.

Pittsburgh Grain Elevator.

A few months ago there was a report circulated that the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator was sold—or about to be sold—to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Some of our daily papers gave credence to the rumor, which did considerable injury to the Elevator Company—depreciating its stock. We at once, on authority, contradicted the report. It has been again started, and we again contradict it. We were shown, yesterday, an official letter from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, stating that there is no grounds whatever on which to base the rumor. There are no negotiations whatever pending between the companies in regard to the sale of the Elevator to the Railroad Company.

REFERRING to the proposition to distribute to the poor people in the South the left-over army stores—which would be strictly in accordance with Sir William Ashton's injunction, "if there's anything totally uneatable let it be given to the puir folk"—the New York *Sun* makes the following practical suggestion: "Since the war ended immense quantities of soldiers' uniforms and overcoats have been disposed of to second-hand dealers at low prices; but in settling accounts with the soldiers themselves, deductions are made from their pay for all the clothing furnished them at the rates established during the war. Now, why not treat our brave fellows at least as well as the shopkeepers? Let them not pay any more for what they have had than the goods would bring in the market." While this would be just to our brave men it would not feed and clothe the hungry and naked in the South.

WHILE the other European governments refuse to hold diplomatic intercourse with Mexico, Switzerland has chosen the other course. The *Bund* in notifying this determination to its agent, adds "that Switzerland recognizes the right of every nation to determine the form of its Constitution and Government; that the Swiss Republic has laid down the principle that it should not interfere in pretended contestations concerning the legitimacy of governments, and consequently does not hesitate to enter into relations with the present authorities in Mexico, the more so that the sympathies of the Swiss Government will always be in favor of a Republican regime."

A CORRESPONDENT connected with the English expedition into Abyssinia says that "the Abyssinian business will prove a very poor one for J. B.;" that "the commissariat is in wretched hands and in a very sickly condition;" that "the transportation is no better," and that "the mules and camels are dying by hundreds." He also adds "that the expenditure up to then must have been at least nine million pounds, although nothing has been done beyond the landing of two thousand troops and three thousand animals, and the construction of about thirty miles of road.

The Newark (N. J.) *Courier* thinks the candidates for Vice President with Grant will be either Colfax, Wilson or Hamlin, and expresses its preference for the first named, because "it would add more vitality to the Grant ticket than any other name that could be placed upon it." The declension of Speaker Colfax to run for Governor of Indiana is counted by some to mean that he regards his chances best in the direction of the Vice Presidency.

Is the Sir Culling Foodley who has just been convicted in an English court of bigamy and sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months at hard labor, the gentleman so long and favorably distinguished in connection with meetings of the Evangelical Alliance and other religious affairs, and at one time known as Sir Culling Foodley Smith?

AN effort is being made to establish a rolling mill at Toledo. A gentleman from Syracuse (N. Y.) has presented a proposition which requires the citizens to raise "only $80,000 to $100,000," and twenty-five per cent. dividends are vaguely hinted at. The railroads, it is said, have agreed to "keep the concern employed."

FLORA TEMPLE, the immortal little bay mare, is with foal. This is considered a remarkable circumstance, as the peerless Flora is well advanced in years. Her time, two miles in 4.50½, has never yet been equalled.

THE PRESIDENTIAL HANDICAP.—A writer in the *Tribune* thus enters Grant for the Presidential handicap:

"U. S. Grant, b. h., aged; dam Victory, sired by West Point; ridden by E. B. Washburne; colors, red, white and blue, with a black hoop."

A writer in a Western paper makes another entry, as follows:

"Andy Johnson, br. g., by Blow Hard, he by White Trash, he by Botch; dam Slag Wagon; by False Stitch, by Old Rye; ridden by Jerry Black; colors, Confederate gray jacket, with illusion sleeves and crimson cap."

The latest and most remarkable entry is the following:

George H. Pendleton, mot. g., dam Democracy, sired by Defeat; ridden by Repudiation; colors, green-(backs) and gray-(backs).

WE have hardly begun to realize how many different ways there are for making money honestly and profitably. For instance, in Western New York, a man is engaged in the breeding of minks, whose skins are of great value. The thing is perfectly practicable. The account before us says: "While the expense of keeping is thus trivial, the profitable yield of the animal is comparatively immense, it being considered a moderate estimate to claim that one mink with her increase will equal the avails of a cow. Should this calculation hold good when the propagation of the mink is carried to a large scale, the business becomes one of the most profitable in the world."

THE debt of New York over and above the amount in the sinking fund is $44,174,599. The amount of tax paid to general State, county and town governments by the people of that State is about $25 per head. The real estate of the State has increased in value over 13 per cent. in five years. The entire value of the real estate and personal property in the State is put down at $4,000,000,000. The State assessors, however, only return the value at $1,664,000,000. The Federal, State and local taxes on the figures fixed by the Governor would be about 3 per cent. The receipts from the canals from all sources is a little over $1,000,000, of which over $1,200,000 have been paid out for maintenance.

THE *Herald* is fully out for Johnson for President. The following is its latest: Prominent and influential papers in the South are coming out in favor of the Democrats nominating Andrew Johnson as their candidate for President. They allege that he is the only true representative of the Democratic idea, the loyalty of the States in the Union and hostility to negro supremacy and military despotism. Western Democrats in the interest of Pendleton are looking jealously upon this Southern movement in favor of Johnson. But if Johnson's friends stick to him they ought, the Democrats are bound to nominate him. They cannot help themselves.

THE Vicksburg *Sentinel* of January 22d says: It is with feelings of great pleasure that we are enabled to announce to our readers the arrival of Mr. Jefferson Davis and family. They came up yesterday morning on the steamer Magenta, and are the guests of his brother, Mr. Joseph Davis. After a long and painful absence, Mr. Davis is again gladdened by a view of his many loving friends, and he stands again an honored and adored advocate of his conscientious convictions in the midst of pleasant and familiar scenes in his adopted State. His coming was unannounced.

A WASHINGTON letter says: There will be no cotton tax for 1868. The points of difference now are between suspension and actual repeal of the tax, and on the form and length of time during which the duty on foreign cotton shall be suspended. The tax on manufactures and all industrial pursuits will be very light, probably nothing. So much then is certain—the shackles are to be thrown from industry—the nature and volume of the currency is not to be soon or abruptly changed. Business men can make their estimates with reasonable security.

THE London *News*, in its city article, says it was stated that English and German holders returned to the New York markets very large amounts of United States bonds in consequence of the "disgust" excited by General Butler's motion for paying off the five-twenty bonds in American currency, and by the discussions on the subject which have since been continued to the "serious injury of American credit."

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CHARTER.

The Unanimous Opinion of the Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court, sitting in Banc, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Judge Sharswood delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court in the case of the Commonwealth against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, as follows:

1. It is claimed on behalf of the Commonwealth that the defendants have forfeited their charter under the laws of Pennsylvania, by procuring a charter from the Commonwealth of Maryland. We will assume the fact to be so. It has been contended that such an act is inconsistent with the allegiance which a corporation owes to the sovereign who created it—that it is *crime la se majestatis*—a species of treason. No authority has been cited for this position. It seems to be vested on some supposed analogy to the case of individuals. A corporation cannot transfer its allegiance by accepting a charter from another State. It does not thereby thrust off its obligations under its original charter, nor can it take shelter under the wing of its new relation from the consequences of any violation of its duties under its old one. The act can in no harm the Commonwealth. The Court will maintain and enforce all her rights against her own corporation, without regard to any immunities she may claim to possess beyond her territories and within the jurisdiction of another State.

2. Another ground upon which the Commonwealth demands judgment is, that the defendants, under cover of their Maryland charter, have instituted proceedings in the criminal courts of the United States for the Western District against another corporation created by this State, and other persons praying that an act of legislation may be declared null and void. The premises, for the purposes of this case, may be safely admitted, that a corporation which undertakes to drag its sovereign, *ad respondendum examini*, before the bar of the tribunal of another sovereign, violates its first and paramount duty, and thereby subjects itself to the extremest consequences. But the next step in the argument fails. The Circuit Court of the United States is not the court of another sovereign. The Federal Constitution is the Constitution of their State, having been ratified and adopted by the sovereign act of the people in Convention, December 12th, 1787. They made it irrevocably their own when entering into a solemn compact with the people of their sister States. Judgment for the defendants.

School of Design—A Mechanic's Letter.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following letter, so creditable to the head and heart of the writer, was received by me about New Year's; but was mislaid by one of the Directors of the School of Design, to whom I sent it. Coming from a mechanic—a young man who labors hard for his daily bread—and being so well calculated to throw light on the aims and objects of the School of design, I cannot refrain from endeavoring to lay it before the whole community through the different papers. It illustrates the legitimate tendency of earnest educated labor. Let me add that only two days ago I went into his shop at Sewickley, and saw some of the most beautiful work I have ever seen on tombstones, wrought by his hand, in the form of ivy leaves, and on another a dove with suitable accompaniments. Ought not such a young man to be encouraged by all the friends of the School of Design? For the excellence of his work, I refer to the accomplished artist who has come from Philadelphia to locate himself amongst us, M. Broom, No. — Penn street. J. S. T.

SEWICKLEY, December 31, 1867.

REV. JOS. S. TRAVELLI—*Dear Sir*—As I could not, during our short conversation, while in the cars, the other evening, express all I desired of my feelings toward the "School of Design," I send you these lines.

I had, so little scope and efficiency of this school until I attended its annual exhibition last winter. Surprised and delighted at the unquestionable proof there given by the production of the pupils of what well directed talent and study can accomplish, at once great satisfaction that an evening class for men was to be formed, and though to attend this class I had after the fatigues of my daily work to go twelve miles to the city, and return to my home at night, but reading some till half-past eleven, I determined not to let the opportunity pass unimproved, for I had felt for years the want of such facilities to enable the young mechanics of Pittsburgh, myself one of their class, to draw with ease with the aid of having the advantages of such schools in Philadelphia, New York and the Old World.

You can readily perceive how useful to me, a mechanic, the study has been the privilege of drawing from the fine collection of casts belonging to the school, and the practical benefit I have derived from the study of form, light and shade, and the principles of perspective. I do not hesitate to say, if this school had been in operation for the last ten years, I should in my business with more zest and thoroughness, and with positive enjoyment, and acquired my present knowledge in much less time.

Of Miss Hayhurst's, the worthy principal rare ability in teaching and the duties of the school, the drawing, yet imparting, with consummate tact, the needed instruction how to trace the difficult line and shade the form correctly, bearing our stupidity with unfailing patience, speaking of her with the warmest interest, in season; if her thorough knowledge of art, and its practical application, and her copious information on general affairs, moving among "a calm and gracious element," I cannot speak too warmly.

The mingling with machinists, carpenters, civil engineers, &c., earnest young men bent on attaining excellence in their respective occupations, and who cheerfully give information out of their respective fields of labor, has been very pleasant and profitable.

And when, Mr. Travelli, I know how myself and others are so benefitted by these evening class, and how the young ladies who attend the regular day session are blessed in adding with their might what their hands and brains have found to do, in a pursuit that does not admit of listlessness, or apathy, or ennui, the great value to them of the thorough instruction they receive, and the development it must form a correct and elevated taste and through them improving and informing the judgments of their kindred and friends, I feel that our truest workers in every department of art and man labor to the best advantage, and the encouragement of a want of appreciation of their best efforts through a lack of taste in the community.

I am satisfied this school has been leaven working for good, and if the noble men whose contributions have created and thus far sustained, and to whom I feel unspeakably grateful, are only aided by others and by the State, the Pittsburgh School of Design will exert an incalculable influence for good in the busy workshops as well as in the pleasant homes of this great manufacturing locality.

And is it not just as wise and philanthropic a work, both for individuals and the State, to assist young men and women, whose faculties are untrained, whose aim is the greatest excellence in their respective avocations, whose lives must be an element of strength to society, and who cannot receive the requisite training to make them scientific artizans, unless there is such a school in our midst; is it not as essential and Christian a work as the caring for the insane and the criminal? and there are many who feel as I do, who wish you, Mr. Travelli, God speed in your labors in behalf of the School of Design. Yours truly, JOHN WILKINS, JR.

Immigration.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes information that for the year 1860, and the subsequent years to 1867 inclusive—the returns of the last quarter of 1867 being incomplete—the number of immigrants to this country was one million five hundred and forty-nine thousand; and that during the same eight fiscal years the number of passengers, not immigrants, was two hundred and fifty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-five. It appears that, of the whole number of immigrants landed during the past year, amounting to 241,851, 115,829 were Germans, while only 69,955 were from Ireland. German immigration at New York in 1866 reached the number of 78,840; in 1865, 82,804; in 1864, 55,609; in 1863, 28,501; in 1862, 24,172; in 1861, 27,318; in 1860, 37,636. The Northern German Union, it is expected, will soon take in hand the sanitary regulation of emigrant vessels from German ports, to prevent the recurrence of similar disastrous occurrences as in the case of the Leibnitz from Hamburg, and the Lord Brougham, some time previous, resulting from the want of sanitary regulations. German emigrants are warned to avoid the port of Antwerp as a place of embarkation, and also against the purchase of American railroad tickets in Europe. The manner of forwarding immigrants on the American railroad lines and their treatment on the voyage are severely commented upon, and a more humane treatment and a speedy transportation of immigrants to their places of destination is demanded.

Failures and Suspensions in New York.

A New York letter says: The past week has been a hard one in mercantile circles. Seven failures are reported, viz: Bacon, Green, Wooly & Burtis, cloths; Cox & Smith, cloths; Hastings & Seymour, paper; Lathrop, Cady & Burtis, fancy goods; J. Neidlinger, glassware; W. L. Northam, coal; C. H. Pond, guns. Some of these are called suspensions only, and one of two of the parties are said to be compromising with creditors. The aggregate failures since the 1st of January are said to be twenty-five, with liabilities amounting to $2,950,000. Among the heavy failures are: Hunt & Ricketts, boots and shoes, $100,000; C. H. Griffin & Co., clocks, $500,000. Alex Irvine, dry goods, $125,000; James Forrester & Co., clothes, $50,000; Carter, Kirkland & Peet, clothing, $5,000. To the infinite disgust of the smaller dealers the leading dry goods establishments in Broadway gave notice that on and after to-morrow it will reduce the prices on certain fine qualities of goods from 12 to 15 per cent., applying especially to silks. This will compel other houses to follow their example or do without trade altogether.

The Louisville Bridge.

Legal gentlemen who have examined the bridge in process of construction over the Ohio river at Louisville, say the requirements of the law authorizing it have thus far been strictly complied with, but that it begins to appear that the height fixed by law is not sufficient to prevent it from proving quite troublesome to steamboats at high water. The company are willing to build it higher, but think the Government ought to pay the extra expense in case it requires the bridge to be higher than the law under which the contract was made. The report of General Weitzel on the survey of the old canal at Louisville, and for the new one on the Indiana side, is expected in a few days.

PERSONAL.

—As the result of a single appeal the congregation of Rev. R. L. Collier, in Chicago, on Sunday last raised $30,000 to get the church out of debt.

—James Mott, of Philadelphia, the husband of Lucretia Mott, died Sunday morning at the house of his son-in-law, George W. Lord, in Brooklyn. He was born in Mamaset, on Long Island, in 1788, and had reached the ripe age of four-score years.

—At Paris every wealthy American is supposed to have made his money in petroleum speculations. John Jacob Astor was spoken of in the *Journal des Debats*, recently, as the first man in the country who engaged in the oil business.

—The neatest bit of pleasantry which the quarrel in England between the Evangelical churchmen and the Ritualists has given rise to is in the assertion made by the former party that, "Eve before the fall was Eve-angelical, but afterwards took to vestments."

—Those great artists, Ole Bull, Camille Urso, and Miss Topp, were together at a party the other evening. "You play beautifully, my child," said the Norwegian to Miss Topp; "but you can't do the great music. No woman can; it takes the biceps of a man." "My arm is not strong enough," answered the brilliant young pianist, laughing. "I break my pianos as well as a man could, and Steinway has to send me a new one every week." "You see," responded Bull, turning to Madame Urso, you see how these people treat their pianos. They break them, they beat them, they kick them, they smash them to pieces; but our fiddles! *how we love them!*"

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The prevailing vanity in the way of dress for ladies is black velvet, heavily trimmed with lace. The contrast to this style is white silk; but those who dress expensively avoid variety as to colors. The ladies say there has never been such an exhibition of extravagance in the costly outlays for wardrobes; a affirmation of which the other sex bear strong corroborative testimony. But there is a want of cheerfulness in society that is inconsistent with the costly display. The routine of stately formality at all the gay assemblies imparts a dullness to them that is soothing.

Efforts will be made in Congress, very soon, to carry out the expansion policy in regard to our currency; but it is evident that, while the House may favor such measures, the Senate is doubtful, as it is known that the Finance Committee of that body is almost, if not quite unanimous in opposition to them.

Colorado will undoubtedly be admitted to the family of States by the present Congress, thus securing three more electors for Grant. All divisions are healed among the Republicans of the Territory, and every department of the government appeals for admission—legislative, executive and judicial; and also the press, the bar, the merchants, the capitalists, the miners, and the politicians.

Hon. James Guthrie writes that he expects to be in Washington to take his seat as a Senator from Kentucky. It is stated that he would long ago have resigned on account of ill health if he had not believed that his successor would be an open rebel. Guthrie is far from being a Radical, but does not conceal his dislike of the present rebel rulers of Kentucky.

The Times in Georgia.

A letter dated Atlanta, January 25d, contains the following: I have taken pains to inquire into the truth of the representations made to me concerning the distress and ruin of the planters. I am sorry to say that the more I investigate the more gloomy and painful are the accounts I hear. From every locality and from every interest the story is the same. The University which last year had upwards of 200 students, opened a few days ago with less than a hundred. At the schools and seminaries the same state of things exists. Parents have no money to educate their children. They have not enough to buy food and clothing. Failures are of daily occurrence. Improvements and enterprises of all kinds have been stopped. In this city many fine blocks of buildings, which were in progress, and near completion, have been discontinued, and the laborers dismissed. The owners are unable to finish them, and though they have expended hundreds of thousands of dollars thus far upon them, they sell them to-day for a tenth of what it cost. On every side bankruptcy and insolvency are to be found. No interest has escaped.

A CHICAGO PARAGRAPH.—We quote the following from a Chicago paper: While in Chicago one mercantile house last year sold $9,071,597 worth of goods, one nearly $8,000,000, one over $4,000,000, five over $3,000,000, twelve over $2,000,000, and fifty-six over $1,000,000, in Cincinnati, the highest amount sold by any one house was $2,000,000, and only four houses sold over $1,000,000. It is now about time for the Cincinnati papers to stop "blowing."

CITY MATTERS.

SOLDIERS' LEAGUE LIBRARY LECTURES.—The first of the course of lectures under the auspices of the Allegheny County Soldiers' League Library Association will be delivered by Rev. Alexander Clark, of this city, on to-morrow (Friday) evening, at Quincy Hall, No. 127 Lacock street, Allegheny. Subject: "Individually versus Imitation; or the Man and Monkey." The proceeds will be devoted to the extension of the Soldiers' Library, and aside from this noble object, the well-known character of the lecturer should draw a large house to-morrow evening.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following deeds were received at the Recorder's office on Tuesday:

Duquesne Coal Company to Sarah Forquer, piece of ground in Wilkins township. 2 acres [illegible] perches. $ 1,000
Lucas Zimmer to John Melbermott, lot in Lawrenceville, 25 by 85 feet, with buildings. 4,100
John Cunningham to Patrick Price, lot Birmingham; 72 by 122 feet. 5,000
Frederick Stark to Mary Starr, lot in Liberty township. 280
P. Kirkpatrick to Catharine Hardt, lot in Fe Dane, Allegheny, with buildings. 1,675
William Robinson, Jr., to Jacob France, lot in Allegheny, with buildings. 1,950
Joseph Lowrie to John Shepler, tract of land in Lawrence township, 25 acres. 1,700
Inglewood Forrest to Catherine Bradley, lot of ground on Lacock street, Allegheny, 45 by 107 feet. 1,700
Louis Heim to John W. Taylor, lot on corner of Heim and Chestnut streets, Allegheny, 46 by 107 feet. 5,000
Henry Heath to John W. Taylor, lot in Colline township, 80 by 100 feet. 4,000

Mercantile Library Lecture.

Our citizens will have an opportunity this evening of hearing the eloquent orator, Mr. Theodore Tilton, who will lecture at the Academy of Music. The subject is "The American Woman," and it is almost needless for us to say that this lecture has been more highly appreciated by the people and had more encomiums passed upon it by the press than any heretofore delivered by Mr. Tilton, who himself, considers it the best he has ever written. Mr. Tilton always draws crowded houses, especially in Pittsburgh, where he has hosts of admirers, and we know to-night will be no exception. Tickets of admission may be had any time during the day at the Library rooms, and, as we have already said, the house will be crowded, it would be advisable to go early to secure a good seat.

How a Fortune Can be Made with Little Capital.

Mr. John N. Gamble, of McKeesport, Pa., whose letter will be found annexed, speaks to the point in regard to Col. Beazell's great patent and copy right. All who have secured territory are making over $100 daily.

County rights are sold as low as $150.

MOUNT JOY, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA., January 27, 1868.

Col. J. W. Beazell, 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Room No. 5:—

DEAR SIR.—I commenced canvassing my territory here this evening. Have cleared $50. At this rate can make *five thousand dollars clear* with your great patent and copyright in this county alone. It takes like "wild fire" with all classes. In haste,

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN. N. GAMBLE.

County Agricultural Society.

The new Board of Managers of the County Agricultural Society had their first meeting yesterday at No. 10 St. Clair street. Present, Messrs. Parke, John Murdoch, Jr., Jennings, Young, McKee, Kelly, Morton and Matthews.

The Board organized by the appointment of Capt. John Young, Jr., as President, and Wm. Anderson as Secretary.

Judge Parke, from the Committee to whom was referred the claim of the Society against the State for the occupancy of the old Fair Grounds, reported that the bill had been placed in the hands of Hon. George Wilson, with full information as to the nature of the claim.

Messrs. John Murdoch and James Kelly, who had conversed with some of the members of the Legislature, at Harrisburg, in regard to this claim, reported that the facts would be fully brought before the Legislature, but that there were some fifteen other counties in the State who had similar claims, and the probability was that all would be denied. An effort will be made, however, to have justice done to our Society in this respect.

Judge Parke, from the Committee to whom was referred the proposed new charter, reported that no definite action had yet been taken.

Mr. Morton called up the question of abortion in cows, which had been referred to a committee appointed some months since. He gave some very important information on the subject, and characterized it as a leading question for investigation, as connected with the management of the dairy, and the price of milk and butter.

Mr. Morton was added to the committee, in place of Mr. Oliver, (who has retired from the Board), and he was requested to place his views in writing, for the information of the members of the society, which he consented to do.

The Board then adjourned to meet on the last Wednesday in February.

THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

Forty-first Annual Report—An Unparalleled Year—Six Hundred and Forty Prisoners—Condition of the Prison—The Congregate System—The Insane—Statistics, &c., &c.

We are indebted to Warden Campbell for a copy of the forty-first annual report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, detailing the operations of the prison for the year 1867. In regard to numbers, the year has been unparalleled in the history of the institution. The year began with four hundred and eighteen prisoners, and closed with four hundred and eighty-six. One hundred and thirteen were discharged by expiration of sentence, thirty-four were pardoned, five escaped and two died—making an aggregate of prisoners during the year of six hundred and forty.

A CHANGE DEMANDED.

As the prison contains but three hundred and eighteen cells, the law requiring "separate" confinement is violated, and increased difficulty is experienced in preserving order and discipline. The Legislature is asked for relief, either in the erection of a new prison, the enlargement of the old one, or the passage of a law whereby only those convicted of the higher grades of crime and sentenced to long terms, may be sent to the penitentiary, and those guilty of lesser offenses be sent to the county jails or workhouses.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

A hospital for the sick, in connection with which will be a suitable bathing apparatus, has been designed, and the cost estimated at $40,000; which the Legislature is asked to appropriate. The building will be of stone.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PRISON.

The Inspectors allude to the "ungenerous and invidious comparison made by certain parties" concerning the financial management of the prison, as

e Daily Commercial

A SHORT STORY.

John.

not good at story-telling. But some way ought if I told this little thing there be some one it would please. Not so please as comfort, it may be, like sliding within a body's when they're in trouble; ere's nothing like a quite hand-grip when in deep pain. But about this little his-

isn't much, and it has a poor title, but if new how differently the name sounded what it looks, staring there—how it makes sh and thrill with love and deep feeling—rouldn't think it so homely and plain.

ery one knew him, from the little bare d children who sold clams and cockles, to ne people at the hotel, who always took acht in place of the rest. As for him—a notion he might have made a good pic-

He was as dark as an Indian, and as tall ithe. He could swim the farthest and pull trongest oar, and as for leaping and wrest- no one could begin with him. There was h dark red in the brown cheek, and when miled it was a pretty sight—such white , and such a strong mouth, with the laugh ening his brown eyes.

hn had always been my friend; he used to me out in the yacht when he went with my brother, and stow me away on his et; and then, when I grew older, he was same kind friend—for Joe's wife died and me their housekeeper, and John used to e in when Joe had gone on a cruise to the fisheries, and bring in armfuls of wood; in Winter make the paths, and sit down by fire when the Winter nights were bad, and with me, and in Summer, used often to e in with a word of Joe and a kind talk Charlie and me—that was before Charlie old enough to go with his father in his s—and I used to feel a kind of sisterly love him. He was pretty much alone. His her died, and he lived alone with old Nancy , his aunt—a cross old woman—but she took d care of his home, and it was all the home had on earth.

he Irvinghams were the richest people in village. To be sure, they only came there he summer, but the family had always lived re in the fine old house, with its great park ian and hot-houses, which father, before used to be proud of—for he was gra- thirty years ago, and mother had Emily's maid when he married her. Emily was old and not married, but her ther Alfred, with his wife and Miss Louie d to come back during the warm weather m their home in New York; and as Miss ily was very kind to me, I used to go there y of the sewing, and could do up the fine as and ruffles for her as no one but mother r did, she said. Then, Miss Louie had been at the Hall. That was before father died. I used to go with him, and see her in the ounds playing, and play with her too (for y were very good to me always) and see her at wax dolls, with their silk and lace frocks, d her greyhound and pets. She never felt o above me—not even when she grew to be a ung lady, the only heir of her father's wealth, en every summer she came often to see me, ying she loved me as well as her city friends, d she always loved the cakes and the other tle things I used to like to fix for her. But is is not my story, after all.

Richie was the fairest, daintiest little beauty I ve ever seen—not more than a child in her ys and feelings—gentle and kind, and O! so ry winning! She had the softest, whitest ds, and a pair of eyes as pretty as a spaniel's though that is not a pretty thing to compare Miss Louie. And her hair! It curled in lit- loose rings when she was a child, and had a ark touch on it, of a goldy color in the light. was the prettiest hair in the world; and so ond was her father! He would not let her cut ; so she wore great long, loose curls, drop- ng down her shoulders to her belt; and drawn ack from her brow with a blue ribbon. And ch bright curls as there were on her forehead nd behind her ears—little rings that the wind ssed about her eyes! I used to think she was e finest lady of them all, with her sweet, pure ays, just as fresh as a little child's. So I do ot wonder that any one could help loving Lou- Irvingham.

I found out suddenly, that John loved her—nd that did surprise me at first. He used to rive the Hall carriage, until he bought his achts—for he loved the sea more than anything lse; Miss Emily had old Robert, who had en there ever so many years; but John was so areful and steady that, from his place in the tables, Mr. Alfred had him drive his carriage, o he knew Miss Louie as well as I, ever since e used to carry her in his arms, and hold her n the backs of the horses—as she used to love o ride. Then, when she grew older, it was ohn who taught her to ride, and went with her—and I think they set one another's beauty off, even if it is foolish to say so. But when I found he loved her I was a little troubled.

It was this way. It was late in the Fall, and Joe was not back yet, and the family at the Hall were to leave that week for town. Miss Emily and all. I remember the day had been sultry for September, the last day of the month, and the sun had left the sky lurid. The sea was a fine sight: the red sky had given it a fiery look, and the green lights of the waves broke in bits of opal like foam. The sun showed a few smacks and small craft tacking against the night breeze, and the beach had its crowds of finely dressed people from the hotels to make the picture prettier. I knew Charlie was with his father that cruise, and I sat alone with a bit of sewing on the doorstep. The very smell of their sultry air comes back to me, the lurid gray sea where the sky met it, the sound of the waves, and the smell of a few late flowers in the little garden. The house fronted toward the sea, a cozy little place, warm and snug in Winter; I tried to make it home-like for Joe.

I know I sat that night quite late, till it grew too dusky to see, and I let my work fall down on my lap. I think I was a little sad, or wondering if I ever should be anything more than a house-keeper for Joe; ever see into the world that those crowds of beautiful ladies lived in; ever be a whit beyond the old sad life I led, never think or know much it held, and forgetting Charlie and Joe would be all alone, you know. I felt a little bitterly, as I leaned my head down on my hard palm—how soft, and dainty, and jewelled those hands yonder! How finely clad those delicate limbs—and girls no younger than I were walking there with brave, strong lovers in the twilight and the fresh sea air. Would I ever have a lover; Not Jem Jenkins' or Tom Coles surely, but a lover who was full of the knowledge of books, and men, one who knew all I yearned to know; one who could teach *me* what I craved; one who was strong and brave, and whom I could trust—trust as much as I could have done just then!

My foolish head went down with a silly little nod into my lap, and I thought how vain and useless my hopes were.

Just then the gate-latch clicked, and in the gloom I saw John's tall, graceful figure, with that quick, brisk step—like his words, sound and firm—coming up the gravel walk. Whatever else I had been dreaming of was lost, as it came to me in a mad, wild whirl of sense:—"Jenny, you love this man, and *he* is the lover you dream of."

I laid my hot cheeks down into my palms. At any other time he would have noticed it; but he came steadily to me, and threw himself down beside the steps, on the grass. He often

tle room; and her hair clinging about her soft, white brow, fitted for the luxury and beauty she lived in.

Louie Irvingham, did you know that afternoon how the rain, sobbing outside my little window, wailed as my own heart helplessly did, as I thought how little the love that you had would have been to you, how to me—life itself?

When the soft white face, in its pretty framework of curls, faded away in the rain, I looked at the hard lines coming on my face, and the pain in my set mouth, and for the first time the great difference between us was so keen that—God forgive, the tears kept time to the rain without!

There is little in the six years after to tell. John bought a vessel, and was gone long whiles. I knew he was patient; he never spoke her name. All the good that life seemed to bring him to do, I know he did. Sometimes I longed to speak of his sorrows, but I never did.

Once Miss Louie had played me a sad, plaintive melody of some great German composer. My life seemed like the saddest part of that little tune. I remember the harmony rose and fell till the whole ended in a triumphal burst of sound; and I used to wonder if my life would come to the joy-notes, too.

One day John came to me with a paper, a sort of a smile on his quiet lips. His finger pointed me to a paragraph as he unfolded the paper, and I read—Louie's marriage.

"A rich, great man," John said, simply. "Jenny, I have overcome it. It was a boyish thing. I know how vain, how foolish it would have been."

This was all he said, folding up the paper and going away.

The six years were nearly over. Charlie and Joe had been on a longer cruise than usual, and were coming back. It seemed as though my life-work was pretty clear. I thought, as I spread the linen to the air, and kindled a fire in the little front room. The damp chill of evening came against my cheek as I stood at the gate. On the beach a knot of men had gathered. Perhaps the vessel was already in—and there came John to tell me. He kept his face from me as he came nearer; and a look, such as I had seen on it when his mother died, was there when he came up to me.

He led me in, away from the salt smell and the chill air, to the little parlor, lighted and warmed.

"Jenny I am in trouble. I have come to you—"

I looked quickly up at him.

"I've lost some dear friends, and need you to tell me that God knows best, and that it is right."

I thought of Louie and the Irvinghams; but a second look in John's face made me say:

"It is Joe and Charlie? They will never come home?"

John's face had fallen between his hands.

One thing more, and this little story is ended. It's no more than what you who read have known.

When eight months later, John's vessel came back I heard calmly the little he could tell me of the wreck. He lay on the grassplot (for it was Summer again), his hand across his face.

"Jenny, it's a long time since I told you my real trouble. I've another, deeper, now; I think a woman can bear heart pain better than a man. I loved Louie Irvingham foolishly, blindly, and grew to see it. Looking back to that day, I have not forgotten some words you said. Jenny, tell me, whatever the boy's heart was, can you trust the man's?"

I did trust it, and the victory notes came at last into my life.

He was to sail early on the morrow, and in three months I was to be his wife. What was the parting then? I did not think about the pain, in the fullness of my joy.

I've an idea you may call the ending of this story sad, but it isn't. Through the night that John's vessel set in for the harbor there was a storm, and she went on the rocks, and—well, in the morning they drew him out of the surf and brought him up to Nancy Bell and me. I think if I had had the old rebellious cry against God in my heart that I had the night before, when I heard the signal guns stop, I would have lost it from my first look at John's face, where a smile of peace and trust was. Next his heart I found a little flower I had givin him years before in a bit of paper, with these words written:

"Jenny, darling, the ship is going down. Don't make it hard for me to stay in heaven without you by feeling that this was so bitter, for after all the world may be dark, but the rest will be enough for us both. You will know how much I would have said and could not. Be very tender of yourself for my sake. Comfort Nancy. God will comfort you, my brave darling. "JOHN ——"

And God did comfort me.

How Elephants were Shipped to Abyssinia.

Part of the outfit of the English expedition to Abyssinia was a herd of twenty elephants—unwieldy animals at best, but uncommonly troublesome as passengers on shipboard. A Bombay paper describes the shipment:

"The hoisting tackle required was of immense strength, and the hoist was formed in this way: The main yard was supported from the lower mast head by stay tackles; from the top-mast-head there was a strengthening tackle, and from the lower mast-head there were preventers. From the foremast head there was a tackle for hauling the hoist forward. The elephants were brought from the place where they were picketed, one by one, and on reaching the Company's side were fettered and placed in slings, consisting of the stoutest canvas secured by thick lashings. The height to which the animals had to be hoisted before they were lowered away into the hold was some twenty or thirty feet, and a small regiment of kalasses was employed in lifting tackle. The operation was really an extraordinary sight, well worth witnessing, and it was curious to observe the different moods in which the unwieldy beasts submitted to it. Some, when they found themselves suspended in mid air, shed tears copiously, and were affected in a remarkable manner: others became vicious, and roared and plunged about most alarmingly.

"In the days of Queen Elizbeth some rather remarkable ideas were entertained in England as to the anatomy of the elephant, and Shakspeare says: 'The elephant hath joints,' but none for courting; his legs are for necessity, not for flexure.' Now nobody in these day, we suppose, holds such an opinion; but if he does, he would have had a convincing proof of his error had he witnessed the surprising agility of some of the elephants hoisted into the hold of the Compta: for they bent their legs about and pawed, and kicked with tremendous violence, and one or two managed to throw their legs behind them so as to get a footing on the combing of the hatchway. Fortunately, no difficulty was experienced in dislodging their feet, and they were safely got down below.—By about 5 o'clock P. M. nineteen had been embarked, but the twentieth one was so vicious and 'musty' that it was determined not to take him; for he would not submit to be slung, and he seemed very much inclined to do as he pleased. It was said that in an unanimous mood on Friday he killed one of his unfortunate attendants."

Whist.

If I had children to educate, I would, at ten or twelve years of age, have a professor, or professoress, of whist for them, and cause them to well grounded in that great and useful game. You cannot learn it well when you are old, any more than you can learn dancing or billiards. In our house at home we youngsters did not play whist because we were dear obedient children, and the elders said playing cards was "a waste of time." A waste of time! *Allons!* What do elderly home-keeping people do of a night after dinner? Darby guts his newspaper; my dear Joan her Missionary Magazine or her volume of Cummings's Sermons—and don't you know what ensues? Over the arm of Darby's arm-chair the paper flutters to the ground unheeded, and he performs the trumpet obligato *que vous save* on his old nose. My dear old Joan's head nods over her sermon (awakening though the doctrine may be). Ding, ding, ding: can that be ten o'clock? It is time to send the servants to bed, my dear—and to bed master and mistress go too. But they have not wasted their time playing at cards. Oh, no! I belong to a club where there is whist of a night; and not a little amusing is it to hear Brown speak of Thompson's play, and *vice versa*. But there is one man—Greatorex let us call him—who is the acknowledged captain and primus of all the whist-players. We all secretly admire him. I, for my part, watch him in private life, hearken to what he says, note what he orders for dinner, and have the feeling of awe for him that I used to have as a boy for the cock of the school. Not play at whist! *Quelle triste viellese vous vous preparez!* were the words of the great and good Bishop of Autun. I can't. It is too late now. Too late! too late! Ah! humiliating confession! That joy might have been clutched; but the life-stream has swept us by it—like swift life-stream that is the nearing sea. Too late! too late! Twentystone my boy! When you read in the papers "Valse a deux temps," and all the fashionable dances taught to adults by "Miss Lightfoot," don't you feel that you would like to go in and learn? Ah! it is too late! You have passed the *chorea*, Master Twentystone, and the young people are dancing without you.—*Thackeray.*

A Cow Disgorges a Hickory Stick Through Her Side.

(From the Detroit Tribune, January 15.)

A gentleman of undoubted veracity, in Englishville, Kent county, sends us a statement which seems almost incredible, which he assures us is known to be true by many of the best citizens of this vicinity, who can vouch for it. In the spring of 1860, Conrad House, a well-to-do farmer of this town, owned a cow which, soon after calving, was taken sick. No cause could be ascertained, but she ate but little, would frequently groan and seem to be in great pain, and grew thin in flesh. Not desiring to use the milk of a diseased cow, she was allowed to run with her until the following fall, when one day Mr. House discovered a protuberance on the abdomen, just back of her chest. On examining it closely he found a stick of wood protruding from it. This he pulled out, and, to his astonishment, found it a hickory stick, twenty-two inches long, three-fourths of an inch in width, and three-eighths of an inch in thickness in the center, but thinner at each end. The cow soon regained her usual health, and is now well and hearty. It was then recollected that the little boys had a hickory bow to shoot arrows with on the hay-mow, shooting at rats, which they unbowed (that is, took the string off one end of the bow), and threw it on the hay, where it was left, and could not subsequently be found. The only conclusion that can be arrived at is that, in feeding the hay, the bow being in the hay, the cow got the string in her mouth while eating hay, and that it was got into the animal's throat so that she could not expel it, and it passed into the stomach, and thence, by some unaccountable mode, found its way out as above described. It must have remained in the creature some four months.

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eod*

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☞ AN INTERESTING LETTER TO MR. LEOPOLD HOFF (Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 542 Broadway, New York), by Thomas Harford, Esq., of the New York "Home Journal":

DEAR SIR: As an act of gratitude to you, and for the advantage of any one who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of your MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. She has been ill for a long time suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to try your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit that from its use she has received *great* benefit, and seems to be recovering her health. She feels compelled to take it continually, for if she misses it but one day she suffers considerably, and there is a relapse of her old complaint and a return of physical weakness. Therefore your preparation should be generally known as a wonderful remedy.

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STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS. &c.,
OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER,
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HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
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WARING & KING,
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AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.
Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort,
A NEW STYLE OF
SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,
FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES,
Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire. Show no, Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Feeder is needed. Price reasonable. Agents are wanted. County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 89 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. H. MEISSNER.

POULTRY.
50 DRESSED TURKEYS,
Received per express this day, and for sale at
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD'S,
360 Liberty street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
WARM AIR REGISTERS
AND VENTILATORS,
Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
No. 425 Liberty street.

VEN. RED, "ENGLISH,"
150 BBLS. FOR SALE BY
E. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First sts,

DRY GOODS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET,
OFFER FOR SALE THEIR REMAINING STOCK OF
Cloth Sacques
AND
PLAID WOOL SHAWLS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
Crash at 6 1-4c;
Crash at 8c;
Crash at 10c;
Crash at 12 1-2c;
FAST COLORED PRINTS,
AT 8 CENTS, A BARGAIN.
MERRIMACK W PRINTS,
AT 12 1-2 CENTS.
Delaines, at 12 1-2c;
Kentucky Jeans, at 12 1-2c;
10-4 Sheeting, at 37 1-2c;
MUSLINS, TICKING,
IRISH LINEN, SHIRT FRONTS,
CHECK, TABLE LINEN,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.
AT
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.'S,
A VERY LARGE STOCK,
EXTREMELY CHEAP.

Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

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AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN & HUGUS,
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A FULL LINE OF
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
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CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.
ALL MAKES OF
BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS,
PRINTS.
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING.
NOTIONS, &c.
W. C. DUNCAN,
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BARRED FLANNEL.
THE WELL KNOWN
KITTANNING
BARRED
FLANNEL,
IN
BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.
A LARGE STOCK,
OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,
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54 WOOD STREET.

CHEAP GOODS.
DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.
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FIRE EXTINGUISHER
PORTABLE SELF-ACTING
FIRE ENGINE,
Puts out Fires Instantly.
NO HOUSE SAFE Without Them.
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BLANKETS AND SKATES.
Fine stock at
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FLOUR.
A Choice Selection of
WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT FLOUR,
On hand and arriving daily by
DANIEL WALLACE,
253 Liberty street.

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CARPETS.
New Goods.
FIRST ARRIVAL FOR
SPRING TRADE,
1868.
Bought at the Lowest Prices of the Late Reduction, and Sold at Exceedingly Low Rates. Great Bargains for Cash.
COMMON CARPETS,
25 CENTS PER YARD.
OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& CO.,
23 FIFTH STREET.
REDUCTION
IN
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
AT
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.'S,
21 FIFTH STREET.

CARPETS
AT COST.
PREPARATORY TO
TAKING STOCK.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
OIL CLOTHS
HOLLANDS,
AND
ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.
RAG CARPETS,
A SPECIALTY.
McCALLUM BROS.,
81 FIFTH STREET.

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SPECIAL CLOSING OUT SALE
TO
REDUCE STOCK,
BY FEBRUARY 1ST.
LOOK AT THE PRICES:
Good Under Shirts for 50 cents;
Good Drawers at 50 cents;
Hoop Skirts, 50 cents and upwards;
Wool Hoods and Caps for 25 cents;
Cashmere Scarfs for 50 cents;
French Corsets, $1 and upwards;
A good Umbrella for 75 cents;
Fur Top Kid Gloves, $1 50—cheap;
Genuine Star Shirts, $1 75;
French Suspenders, $1 00—worth $1 50;
Alexandre Kid Gloves, $1 25;
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 20 cents;
English and French Gloves marked low;
Hosiery reduced 25 to 50 per cent.
BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.
CUSTOMERS CAN RELY ON LOW PRICES.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO
MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
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Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

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Over 9 hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion purposes. An excellent Tonic for Ladies and weakly persons.
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SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,
FOUR YEARS OLD.
This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Cape Upo. to Grape, raised in this country, is invaluable
TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES
Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its nourishing qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,
A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.
Invalids use speer's Port Grape Wine.
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Weekly persons find a benefit by its use.
SPEER'S WINES in hospitals are preferred to other Wines.
☞ Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
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The introduction of Dr. MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS has settled the question of superiority in this kind of medicine. This is, of course, the natural result, which cannot now be changed. The remarkable cures effected solely by the use of
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Where other so-called "Bitters" have failed, and the universal indorsement it has received from the Medical Faculty, stamps these Bitters as the most wonderful in the world. This is the plain fact to which thousands of people are prepared to attest, and to which thousands more have already certified to over their signatures.
The speedy curative effects of
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Makes this medicine invaluable to every household. *It is the family remedy of the age.* Hundreds in this immediate vicinity have experienced its beneficial effects. In all cases of the inactivity of the stomach, general physical weakness or debility, mental depression, &c., proceeding from indigestion, costiveness, or biliousness,
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Are a positive cure. For Cholera, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, and many other diseases which are the scourge of our nature These Bitters will overpower and destroy the disease, cleanse the blood, the stomach and the bowels from all unhealthy secretions, and thoroughly regulate the impared functions of the system and produce health. As a preventative of disease its value cannot be overestimated. Buy a bottle at once of any respectable Druggist, and secure your health, comfort, and add, perhaps, years to your life.
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FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,
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PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING.
5'000 bushels Chopped Corn and Oats, 200 bushels Sifted Corn Meal, 3,000 pounds Prime Oats, 2,000 bushels Ear Corn, 1,000 bushels Shelled Corn, 100 barrels Family Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 200 bushels Clover Seed, 300 bushels Prime Timothy Seed. With full Stock of Groceries in store and for sale by
H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New Haven, January 1, 1868:

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	619,070 34

ASSETS.

	Market Value.
Real Estate owned by the Company	$205,500 00
Loans on Mortgages	37,374 98
United States Bonds, 5-20's	325,875 00
Missouri State Bonds	19,950 00
Tennessee State Bonds	16,900 00
Louisiana State Bonds	12,000 00
Virginia State Bonds	3,500 00
National Bank Stocks	361,189 50
Canada Bank Stocks	34,373 75
Loans on Collateral and on Call	23,818 50
Cash on hand and in Banks	66,914 53
Cash in hands of Agents	230,108 36
Interest Accrued	37,463 25
Bills Receivable	41,370 75
Premiums unpaid at home and Branch Offices	109,031 80
Rents	3,302 00
Salvages on Fire and Inland Losses	51,451 44
Undetermined	25,971 88
Other Property owned by the Company	
	$1,619,070 34

LIABILITIES.
Losses in process of adjustment.....$85,850 44

Statement of Premiums received and Losses paid during each year since the organization of the Company:

	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
1860	37,887 30	20,788 30
1861	81,230 00	46,190 63
1862	168,259 49	92,130 89
1863	256,973 55	160,433 30
1864	470,473 78	278,488 04
1865	773,815 68	531,304 96
1866	1,477,381 98	1,192,908 80
1867	1,850,025 01	1,137,925 44

Stock owned by the Directors:
January 1, 1867.....$433,700
January 1, 1868.....470,000

D. R. SATTERLEE, President.
DANIEL HOWARD, Secretary.
CHARLES WILSON.
SAMUEL L. TALCOTT,
Vice Presidents.
WM. S. GOODELL, Secretary.
Special attention paid to perpetual policies.
LOOMIS & COLLINGWOOD, Agents,
99 Wood street.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from January 1st to December 31st, 1867, inclusive.
Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 24, 1856.

1. Capital authorized and paid in		$100,000 00
2. Assets.		
United States 5-20s	$81,500 00	
Bills receivable	18,836 92	
Mortgages	12,800 00	
Allegheny City Bonds	3,000 00	
Bank Stock	4,200 00	
Insurance Stock	2,500 00	
Individual Accounts, Premiums	1,336 61	
Cash in Bank, Liquid	2,140 00	
Cash in Bank, Legal Tenders	3,592 79	
Office Furniture	354 10	$127,585 32
3. Amount of premium received since Jan. 1st to December 31st, 1867, including		$39,498 67
4. Amount of interest received in 1867		$8,546 14
5. Paid for losses in 1st, 1867, as follows, viz:		
Fire and Marine Losses	$25,524 33	
Reinsurance	2,566 93	
Returned Premiums	1,063 47	
Commissions on Premiums	167 71	
U. S. Taxes, Stamps, and Bankers' License	832 50	
State and City Taxes	122 02	
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses	5,575 63	$ 36,462 59
6. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1867		$1,804,980 78
7. Amount of all debts and liabilities December 31, 1867, (losses unadjusted, and claims of every character, not exceeding $11,330 83.		

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of Allegheny, from January 1st to December 31st, 1867: Published in accordance with the requirements of the fifteenth section of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 24, 1856.

1. Capital		$100,000 00
Cash paid in	$50,000 00	
Stock due this company	50,000 00	100,000 00
2. Assets—Stock Due Bills, each secured by two approved names	50,000 00	
U. S. 5-20 Bonds (par)	27,300 00	
First Mortgage on City Property	17,998 27	
Loans with approved security	17,174 26	
Cash on hand	6,405 96	
Interest due but not paid	824 71	
Office Furniture	434 83	120,047 53
3. Amount of Premiums received in 1867		17,165 23
4. Amount of Interest received	4,140 42	
Total receipts		21,305 65
5. Paid in 1867 as follows, viz: Dividend	5,000 00	
Fire Losses	464 49	
Government Taxes	533 17	
All other expenses, including Clerks' Salaries, Rent, &c.	3,995 65	
Total Expenditures		9,993 31
Ratio of expenses to receipts, 53 per cent.		
6. Liabilities—Unpaid loss	1,407 71	
Sundry Bills (est.)	150 00	1,557 71
7. Amount of outstanding Risks at this date, December 31, 1867		1,311,012 67

eod JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

NATIONAL
Insurance Company,
OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.
Office in the ALLEGHENY TRUST CO.'S BUILDING, DIAMOND, opposite City Hall.
☞ FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.
W. W. MARTIN, President,
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

W. W. Martin,	Robert Lea,
John Brown, Jr.,	Joseph Myers,
John Thompson,	George Cochran,
O. H. P. Williams,	John A. Myler,
Jas. H. Lea,	Jas. L. Graham,
Jas. Lockhart,	C. C. Boyle. eod

MONONGAHELA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$500,000.
CASH ASSETS.....$175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.
DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Caldwell,	Jas. A. Hutchison,
John McDevitt,	William Rea,
Geo. D. Rueth,	Robert Dalzell,
John Atwell,	William Means,
James Marshburn,	R. W. Walker.
Samuel B. Robison,	John B. Canfield,
R. H. Painter,	D. S. H. Gilmore,
	James McCandless.

WM

The Daily Commercial

1868.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

A Paper for the Business Community and Household.

Presidential Year.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

It is unnecessary to occupy time or space in setting forth the character of the COMMERCIAL. Its standing as the leading newspaper in Pennsylvania—although the most recently established of the first class papers of the country—is already assured. At no time an experiment, it has steadily grown in circulation, strength and patronage, until it has become recognized everywhere not only as the leading journal in this State, but the favorite with the reading public in a large part of Ohio, West Virginia and even beyond their borders. It employs the telegraph on a scale equalled only by the great papers of the larger cities. As a COMMERCIAL PAPER it has a recognized standing at home and abroad, and is read by the most intelligent of all classes, among whom it exerts an influence second to no other in the State. Its MARKET REPORTS are carefully prepared by competent reporters, and we employ every means to insure completeness and reliability.

Republican in politics, the COMMERCIAL does not scruple to be independent and criticises freely the leading men of the party. Adhering firmly to the fundamental principles of that party, it believes success is most surely achieved by freely discussing propositions and measures, with the view of assisting the reader to arrive at correct conclusions.

Entering, as we now are, on the Presidential year, a preference for GEN. GRANT FOR THE PRESIDENCY has already been expressed. In this respect, the COMMERCIAL was one of the first to take a decided stand; and it has the satisfaction of having already seen its favorite the accepted of the great majority of the Republican party.

In State affairs the COMMERCIAL is the unflinching advocate of a FREE RAILROAD LAW and a LIBERAL SYSTEM OF IMPROVEMENTS for the development of the vast resources of our State, whereby she will be enriched and the welfare of her citizens advanced.

Our aim from the first has been to make the COMMERCIAL SECOND TO NONE AS A GENERAL NEWSPAPER. We leave nothing untried to accomplish this object. So well have we redeemed our promises, that we deem it useless to make new ones in this or any other particular.

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Is a large 36 column newspaper, containing few advertisements. Its ample columns contain a complete compendium of the news of the week, the leading editorials from the DAILY, and all the foreign and home markets carefully reported and corrected expressly for the WEEKLY up to the date of each issue. It is emphatically a Family Newspaper.

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Office, Commercial Building, No. 76 Fifth street. Address,

COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Buckhannon *Advocate* says: We have been shown some fine specimens of rich lead ore found in this county. The mine seems to be one of rare promise. Tradition tell us that lead in abundance was procured in this part of the country by the Indians.

Patrick Holland, living in New Salem, was arrested and lodged in Clarksburg jail on last Wednesday for shooting his son, a little child about three years old. It is said Holland was intoxicated, and had a difficulty with his wife, who took the child in her arms and started to go out of the door when he fired at her with his shot gun and put the whole load in the small of his son's back, at a very short distance, killing him instantly.

A joint stock company is being organized in the lower part of Berkeley county, for the purpose of erecting a woolen factory at Little Georgetown, in that county. The site and water power selected for the factory is the best in the county. They propose to put in machinery for the manufacture of the Spanish Merino wool, which will soon be extensively grown in that and adjoining counties.

The M. E. Church South, in Martinsburg, was dedicated last Sabbath, and quite a number of persons were present. We understood that that they collected about $1,200, sufficient to discharge the debt.

The miners engaged in the various mines belonging in Wheeling, are on a strike, in consequence of a proposed reduction of their wages. They have been receiving three cents per bushel, and in the proposition made to reduce the price to 2½ cents, they refused to accept the terms of their employers. The mills are all stopped with the exception of the Riverside. When they will resume cannot be definitely told.

A Horrible Cannibal Story.

A horrible tragedy is reported from the Island of Fejee, South Seas. The Rev. Thomas Baker, with an assistant missionary and six native teachers, went to visit some island tribes, and he and his party were brutally murdered by one of the tribes, who are described as the most confirmed cannibals. The writer says:

"In this town (Longtown) there lives a notorious cannibal, with whom I had a little conversation. He pointed me to a pile of human bones in the fork of an orange tree under which we were sitting, and assured me that he had eaten the feet of which those bones were was a representative, and that, he had kept these bones as a memento of his cannibalism. Many other things did this inhuman wretch make known to me, and his countenance, and mode in which coolly went about it, served to convince me that he had literally been a bone-crusher. To have listened to this man's statements, and told, too, in the presence of those who could have contradicted them if false, would have removed forever from the minds of some the idea that Fejeeans are not lovers of human flesh. This vile cannibal declared that, as for eating, nothing was comparable to human flesh, not even fowls or pork."

The main fact in the above statement is confirmed by the letter of a gentleman formerly of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, to a brother in Cincinnati, dated Lomilia, Viti, Fejee, Dec. 1, 1867. We are favored with the following extract from the letter:

"Our native population, too, have been indulging themselves in a cannibal feast almost unprecedented in the annals of the world. There is a district in the interior of the largest island in the group, of which little is yet known. White men have crossed over, or through it, but it was never considered safe.

"About two months ago one of the Wesleyan missionaries, with somewhat of a bravado spirit, determined to penetrate into the stronghold of heathenism, by their leave or no. He took with him ten of the Christian natives of the coast tribes, and marched boldly on, from town to town, for days, and passed through he was warned by the people, time and again, that he would be killed if he went further on. Still he went on; and when in the midst of the district they set upon him and his followers, and killed at least one half of the party, and captured a number of a chapter of accidents in his favor than otherwise, to tell the horrible tale. The dead bodies were all piled up, powwow was held over them by the heathens, and then they were distributed for cooking, during the spring of 1867. Baker and one native for his own private palate.

"The coast is in a furore. The old King is making preparations to kill, hang and quarter the interior tribes, and sell out the land to white savages for cotton growing. Hundreds, or thousands, perhaps, will be sacrificed to avenge the missionary's death.

"I think, myself, the missionary should have stopped at home or returned when warned. These amateurs attempt good injudiciously, and often accomplish great evil."

The Eruption of Vesuvius.

Naples January 5) Correspondence *London Times*.

Vesuvius so far from diminishing in its attraction, becomes daily more menacing and splendid. For several days after Christmas the thunders of the mountain were so strong as to break the windows in the neighborhood with the vibration, and the stones which were ejected fell half-way down the cone. You may conceive, therefore, what a height they attained. On the 28th there was a rift in the mountain in the side of the mountain, and then the shocks began as violent as ever; the crater full of lava boiled like a caldron, while columns of ashes and crystals of *anfigene*, so says my daily report, were sent to a great elevation. Our Hotel Vesuvio and another have united their interests with the church.

SHIPMENT OF CATTLE.—Mr. J. R. Justice, of Pickaway county, Ohio, yesterday shipped to New York four car loads of the best Texas cattle ever in the East. They were owned by the two cracker jacks of the village, meeting, of course, at the bottom, and pouring down towards Resina. At times the entire interval between the streams is filled with the fiery flood, from the sides of which issue a thousand little rivulets, appearing in the distance like the corruscations of an ing in the distance like the corruscations of an aurora borealis. Since the commencement of the eruption I have never seen it half so brilliant as it has been since Friday. Our visitors increase from day to day, attracted by this wonderful spectacle. Lord and Lady Clarendon, with their family, arrived on Thursday night, and Count Appony on Friday. The Duke and Duchess of Aosta will arrive on the 15th inst., and great preparations are being made for their reception. They remain during the whole of the Carnival, in which interval there will be much gaiety. The United States squadron is expected here this week. It will consist of the

General Grant in England.

While the rebels and copperheads are now assailing the Great Soldier of the Republic with all the malignity and venom of their traitorous natures, the London *Globe*, one of the oldest papers in England, thus speaks of him in connection with his testimony before the Judiciary Committee of the House:

The evidence of General Grant is manly, soldierly, gentlemanly. It raises one already high upon a pinnacle of fame. It causes us to believe that he is the man for president, and that if he is elected to that office, the difficulties of the Republic will be conquered. Characteristically impatient, as a commander should be, of questioning—imagine a Nelson or a Napier catechised by a committee of the Commons, with Mr. Darby Griffiths in the chair—he said, when worried by his questioners: "I will state here that I am not quite certain whether I will be asked, or who is being tried." But with all his flint disinclination to dissolve into an ocean of verbiage—a disinclination which seems to point him out as the "coming man" of that talkative commonwealth—his evidence was more important than that of any one else. It is at least as important in throwing light on his own character as in clearing that of President Johnson. Here is one valuable piece of testimony: "I frequently had to intercede for General Lee and other paroled officers, on the ground that their parole, so long as they obeyed the laws of the United States, protected them from arrest and trial. The President at that time occupied exactly the reverse grounds, viz: That they should be tried and punished. He wanted to know when the time would come that they should be punished. I told him, not so long as they obeyed the laws and complied with the stipulations. That was the ground that I took." Again, he says, in reference to the chiefs of the rebellion: "I claimed that, in surrendering their armies and arms, they had done what they could not all of them have been compelled to do, as a portion of them could have escaped. But they surrendered in consideration of the fact that they were to be exempt from trial so long as they conformed to the obligations which they took, and they were entitled to that." The President repeatedly urged the claim of General Lee. General Grant maintained that this would be a violation of the parole. "I insisted on it," he said, "that General Lee would not have surrendered his army, and given up all their arms if it had supposed that after surrender he was going to be tried for treason and hanged. I thought we got a very good equivalent for the lives of a few leaders in getting all their arms and getting themselves under control, bound by their oaths to obey the laws. That was the consideration which, I insisted upon, we had received." We think that all Englishmen, even those who were most prejudiced against the Confederacy, will thank Gen. Grant in view of the case is the true one. Well for America that there is at least one man who can speak the truth fearlessly. In his loyal support of the President at this critical conjuncture; in his honorable conduct to the enemy whom he conquered; in his dislike to the wordy demagogues of peace, he is the bane of the United States, Gen. Grant reminds us very much of the Duke of Wellington. In the same way would the great Duke have acted and spoken had he been the first soldier of the Republic. If it had been his destiny to govern the Republic, we suspect the work would have been thoroughly done. Both before and since the days of William the Silent, men with the governing faculty have commonly been taciturn—have only spoken when speech was needful. At the present moment a strong and silent man is wanted to control the wasted forces, and to consolidate the somewhat flabby texture of the American commonwealth. Such a man, with the vast additional advantage of being a great and successful soldier, we believe to exist in General Grant.

The Great Year.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* gives a synopsis of a lecture before the Lyceum of Natural History, by J. Wyatt Reid, C. E., in which a peculiar motion of the earth, resulting in what is called the Great Year, is the text. He says that outside of the pale of astronomy it is not generally known that, besides her diurnal and annual movement, our earth possesses a third motion, which effects poles only. This motion resembles that which is imparted to a boy's top when about to cease spinning—the poles slowly rock in space and describe a circle in the heavens. Thus, at the present time, our northern pole points nearly to the north star, but in a few hundred years this will no longer be the case; some other star will take its place, and so on for a period of 25,000 years, according to some, and 21,000 years according to others, after which, the polar orbit being completed, we shall return again to the north star and begin another polar cycle.

The period thus occupied ha s been and may aptly be termed the Great Year, not alone because it serves to mark an epoch of time, but because, strange to say, it seems to present upon a grand scale nearly all the phenomena peculiar to the ordinary or little year, such as a spring, a summer, an autumn and a winter, equinoctial and solstitial periods as occurs during the ordinary year, when it is summer in one hemisphere it is winter in the other.

The seasons of the Great Year, however, require thousands of years instead of a few months for their completion, while the magnitude of the effects produced are upon a correspondingly gigantic scale. Thus, in whichever hemisphere the great winter prevails, there is a glacial epoch represents the diluvative season of its annual prototype. At the present time the summer of the great year prevails in the northern hemisphere.

In the great changes which happen during the time required for the earth to make this great cycle, very important geological events cannot but occur. Some of these, when the subject is more profoundly studied, may account for the existing evidence of past phenomena that have been great perplexities to all scientific men.

How Pavements are Laid in London.

Macadam no longer finds many friends to defend it, and the stone roads are too noisy So the dry asphaltum has at last been adopted in principle as the "roadway of the future." The bituminous stone is found in certain localities in great abundance; it is brought to Paris, ground to powder, heated to a temperature close on to melting, carried to the place to be used in a cart with an iron bed, and with a cloth thrown over it to maintain the heat. Then from the cart it is taken in wheel barrows, still hot and smoking, and wheeled and dumped out to a depth of three inches on the bed which has been prepared for it, and which bed is composed of wet gravel and plaster. The brown powder is then rolled smooth by a ten hundred weight, about two feet in diameter, filled with burning cole. From three to four inches in thickness when turned out of the wheelbarrows, it is reduced by the hot roller, when finished, to an inch and a half. The joints, three inches wide, and as it only takes four inches of the edge of the powder each time, it may be said to require four or five passages of the roller to make the shell of asphaltum complete. This beautiful roadway is continuous, of course, from end to the end of the street, and is smooth and regular as a floor. The sun softens it enough in the few hot days of summer to receive a slight imprint from heavy objects. In winter, especially on sleety days, sand is constantly thrown on it to prevent slipping. It is cheaper than the other kinds of road, especially in the item of reparation. The sharp corks of horseshoes are injurious to it, as they are, in fact, to all roads; but there is a tax on corks at Paris, so as to limit the number, and but few horses are therefore corked. The difficulty with this road-way at New York would be the heavy freezing weather and the thaw, and the corks, which are so universal, on horses' shoes. But, then, the asphaltum might be laid down on wood or iron, and horses' corks might be taxed. *Paris Cor. New York Times.*

Institution for the Blind.

The thirty-fifth annual report of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind has been published. It states that one hundred and eighty-three persons are at present supported by the institution. Of this number, one hundred and fifty-seven are from Pennsylvania, twenty-one from New Jersey, two from Delaware, and three from other places. Thirty-two of this number support themselves wholly. In the past, as assistant teachers, or in the work department, five are paying pupils in part, and eight are day pupils. Goods to the amount of sixteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and forty-one cents have been manufactured during the past year. The sales of goods in the past year have amounted to twenty thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy cents. The goods on hand at the date of this report amounted to five thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars and thirty-eight cents and the raw material on hand is estimated at two thousand nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and eight cents. The report indicates that the institution is in a flourishing condition and ably managed.

CITY MATTERS.

CITY MISSIONARY.—Rev. C. P. French, of West Virginia, has been employed by the First Presbyterian Church, of this city, to labor as a City Missionary.

A SUPPER TO COUNCILS.—The new city officers of Allegheny have made arrangements to give a supper to the City Councils this evening, at Julius Richter's confectionary, in the Allegheny Diamond.

RECOVERING.—Mr. George F. McClean, member of Council from Oakland, who was injured on Tuesday by being thrown from a buggy at Soho, was sufficiently recovered yesterday as to be able to be about.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—An encouraging work of grace is in progress in the newly organized Presbyterian congregation at Shady Side, of which Rev. W. T. Beatty has lately become pastor and a number have united themselves with the church.

SHIPMENT OF CATTLE.—Mr. J. R. Justice, of Pickaway county, Ohio, yesterday shipped to New York four car loads of the best Texas cattle ever in the East. They were owned by the two cracker jacks of the village, meeting, of course, at the bottom, and pouring down towards Resina. At times the entire interval between the streams is filled with the fiery flood, from the sides of which issue a thousand little rivulets, appearing in the distance like the corruscations of an aurora borealis. Since the commencement of the eruption I have never seen it half so brilliant as it has been since Friday. Our visitors increase from day to day, attracted by this wonderful spectacle. Lord and Lady Clarendon, with their family, arrived on Thursday night, and Count Appony on Friday. The Duke and Duchess of Aosta will arrive on the 15th inst., and great preparations are being made for their reception. They remain during the whole of the Carnival, in which interval there will be much gaiety. The United States squadron is expected here this week. It will consist of the

ADDITIONAL POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—In addition to the appointments mentioned in yesterday's issue, made by the Police Committee and Mayor elect, Mayor Blackmore has appointed Capt. M. W. Lewis an Day Officer at the Mayor's office, and John Bridges as Night Officer.

PASTORAL CALL.—The Presbyterian church of Lancaster, O., has given a unanimous call to Mr. S. H. Snodgrass, of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, to become their pastor. He has engaged to supply the church every alternate Sabbath until the 1st of April, when it is

Sale of Perrysville and Zelienople Plankroad.

On Friday afternoon, 24th inst., the sale of the Perrysville and Zelienople Plankroad, at public vendue, took place at the Bastian House, in Zelienople. The day was fine and the attendance large. After a spirited competition, in which many of the "well-to-do" citizens of Butler county took active parts, the road was finally "knocked down" to a company under the style of "Eli Zeigler & Co.," for the sum of $5,030. The terms of payment were one thousand dollars on confirmation of sale; one thousand dollars on first day of August, 1868; and the balance in annual payments of one thousand dollars each, from date of second payment, August 1st, 1868. The following gentlemen are members of the company: Abraham Schoutz, Henry B. Welsz, Eli S. Zeigler, Abraham Zeigler, Jr., John Zeigler, Michael Zeigler, Jonathan Heckert, Henry Boyer, Henry Moyer.

The company was organized on Saturday, and of the above named gentlemen the following were elected as officers to serve during the ensuing year: President, Abraham Schoutz; Secretary, Henry B. Welsz; Treasurer, Eli S. Zeigler; Managers—Jonathan Heckert, Abraham Mayer, Abraham Zeigler, Jr., Henry Boyer, John Zeigler.

From the well known energy and ability of the gentlemen composing this company the traveling public may rest assured that the work of grading and repaving the "planky way" will be prosecuted with the utmost vigor and dispatch—and that the general administration of the road will be characterized with the same zeal and efficiency, as in the halcyon days of yore, when this road was the *only* connecting link between Pittsburgh and Zelienople. The late owner, Mr. Abraham Zeigler, Jr., disposed of the road on account of his inability to attend to it, owing to the interests thereof, by reason of his advanced age, he having fulfilled the measure allotted by the Psalmist.

The Late Sudden Death in Birmingham—Conclusion of the Coroner's Investigation—The Verdict.

The jury empanneled by Coroner Clawson to investigate into the circumstances of the death of the little girl, Ettie J. Unks, who died very suddenly at the residence of her parents in Birmingham, on Tuesday, re-assembled at the office of Dr. Roberts, in South Pittsburgh, yesterday afternoon, when the following testimony was elicited:

Dr. J. H. Roberts, sworn.—Tuesday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, I was called to see the deceased child. They told me that the child was dying. When I arrived at the house I found that the child was dead. I examined the child, and from external appearances there was no indication as the cause of death. I went up last night and held a *post mortem* examination. Upon the examination I found that death was caused by congestion of the brain. The greatest congestion was at the base of the head, and in my opinion the congestion was sufficient to cause the death of the child.

No further evidence was adduced, and the jury after due deliberation, returned the following verdict: "That the said Ettie J. Unks came to her death on the 28th of January, 1868, in Birmingham, by reason of congestion of the brain, caused by a fall."

Valuable Improvement—Haggerty's Patent Trace Tie.

A patent has just been issued for a safe and simple improvement for securing the trace or tug to the single-tree on buggies and carriages, which for safety and convenience surpasses anything of the kind in use. By means of a spring in the eye of the trace it is secured beyond the possibility of being accidentally detached, yet is easily hitched and unhitched—can be done in the dark as well as in day-light, with gloves on as well as with the naked hand. Every person who has driven a horse in a buggy has been annoyed with the trace or tug coming loose, and serious accidents are frequently the result. This improvement does away with all such annoyance and accidents, and at the same time is more convenient and more easily adjusted than the traces commonly used, and destined to come into general use.

T. M. Taylor, Esq., of Rochester, Pa., is the fortunate possessor of the patent for the State of Pennsylvania. How he intends to dispose of his right we are not informed, but as he will be at the Monongahela House during the remainder of the present week those who feel interested in the matter will do well to call on him.

The Opera—La Favorite—Fra Diavolo.

At the matinee yesterday afternoon there was a fashionable and appreciative audience. Madame Gazzaniga received a cordial welcome on her appearance as "Leonora" in "La Favorita," and she acted and sung the part in the most artistic manner. She was ably supported by Signor Ronconi, Signor Antonucci and all in the cast.

In the evening the largest and most brilliant audience of the season was assembled to witness the performance of "Fra Diavolo." This delightful opera was most admirably rendered throughout. Miss Minnie Hauck, Signora Testa, Hermanns, Habelmann, Bellini, Beral and Testa all acquitted themselves in a creditable manner, of course, as such first-class artists could not do otherwise than sustain or rather quite a sensation by singing "I'm Afloat" in English, and was encored twice. No opera has been so admirably rendered in this city in a long time.

Mr. Grover is entitled to much credit for presenting for the first time in Pittsburgh complete operas, and we venture the assertion that if at a more favorable season he should introduce the same combination larger if not more enthusiastic audiences will reward him for his enterprise.

Fire in Allegheny.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock last night, a fire broke out in Mr. Geyer's cooper shop, on Chestnut street, Third ward, Allegheny. The alarm was given to the firemen from box 53, and in a short time they were on the ground. All the fire plugs in the vicinity were frozen, except one, and before the hose companies could get into service, the flames had communicated to Mr. Geyer's dwelling and slaughter house, which, however, was but slightly injured. The cooper shop, together with all the stock, tools, etc., was completely destroyed. The shop had been but recently erected, the one formerly occupying the ground having been burned on the fourth of July last. The firemen labored energetically, and notwithstanding the intense cold, the entire department was in service.

Coming Down at Last.

We observe that the tendency of rents is downward, and as the popular sentiment is naturally for a decrease the fact will be hailed with pleasure. Why rents should be maintained at their present really enormous figure, can only be explained by the seeming willingness of the people to pay them. In the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards, in obedience to what appears to be the general demand, only one in it is very firmly expressed in these localities, rents will be reduced by many landlords this coming April. The decrease ranges from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, according to the size and style of the dwellings and the desirableness of the location. This is an indication of what may be anticipated throughout the city in regard to rents for the coming year.

Public Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—The Florences had a fine audience last evening, and the performances were, as usual, of an entertaining character. Since the author's advent to this country almost everybody has been reading Dickens's works, and not a few, probably, have found much to interest them in Dombey and Son. To-night the Florences will lead on his wayward sphere, and give his unrivaled impersonation of "Capt. Cuttle," in the dramatization of Dombey & Son; one of the finest pieces of character acting on the American stage. The hazard the assertion that every admirer of Dickens will heartily appreciate Mr. Florences representation of the eccentric mariner. Mr. and Mrs. Florence will also appear in the amusing play of "Lord Flanigan."

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

FALSE PRETENSES.

Yesterday James R. Hill made information before Alderman McMasters against Jacob Forrest on obtaining goods under false pretenses. The deponent is a turner by trade, and says that the defendant obtained lumber from him to the amount of $229 89 by representing that he owned a valuable house and lot. The representations were false, and the defendant is charged with obtaining the property under false pretenses. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

G. B. Johnson, store keeper in Temperanceville, brought suit against a young woman named Caroline Upp, for $100 damages. The defendant moved into the Upp dwelling house, and obtained goods from the store to the value of $27 27 by representing that her mother had sent her for the goods. When the bill was presented to Mrs. Opp, that lady denied having ordered the goods, and they were returned. The case came before the Alderman and made information against her daughter for false pretenses. A warrant was issued.

WIFE ABANDONMENT.

Samuel Boyd was arrested on a charge of wife abandonment. Some time years ago Boyd was committed to jail in this city for affiliation, on the oath of a young woman named Sarah Rogers. Before his trial he married the girl and was released. He refused to live with her, and left the city. He has started for the West. A day or two ago he returned to the city for the first time since his marriage, having been summoned hither to bid farewell to a dying sister. His wife learned of his presence, and made information before Alderman McMasters, charging her husband with abandonment. The accuse was arrested and committed in default of bail. The prisoner is a young man, and is said to be very respectably connected here.

FURTHER CHARGES.

Catharine Kearney appeared and lodged four informations against Mrs. Murphy, charging her with keeping a disorderly bawdy house, selling liquor without license, selling liquor on Sunday and assault and battery. The parties, who also live at Soho, are both well known in police quarters. The prosecutrix alleges that Mrs. Murphy keeps a house where persons of a disorderly character congregate for unlawful purposes, and where liquors are sold at all times. Catharine also alleges that Mrs. Murphy struck her a severe blow on the head. The accused was arrested and a hearing appointed on the four charges this afternoon.

THREATENING IN HASTE.

Annie E. Butler made oath charging Barney Lucas with surety of the peace. The parties are colored, and occupy adjoining houses in "Hayti." Annie states that Barney was raising a disturbance in his house, when she went in to see the cause. Barney hurt by Lucas, and made threats that he would kill her if she did not stay in her own house. Barney, who is a brother of the notorious horse-thief and jail-breaker, Lucas, was arrested and committed to jail for trial.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

RELEASED ON BAIL.

William Hanin, who was committed to jail several days ago by this Alderman for surety of the peace, was released yesterday, bail having been entered for

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Oyer and Terminer—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The case of James Montooth, charged with the murder of Owen McGovern, at John McCarthy's tavern, in Butt township, on last Thanksgiving night, was taken up yesterday morning. It will be remembered that the parties boarded at the same house, and occupied the same room. On the evening on which the homicide was committed, Montooth was intoxicated, and involved himself in a difficulty with McGovern, during which McGovern was stabbed in the neck and fatally injured. Montooth was at once arrested and held for trial. Several hours were consumed in impannelling a jury, after which District Attorney Duff opened the case on the part of the Commonwealth. A number of persons who witnessed the affray were examined, but their evidence did not differ materially from that elicited before the Coroner's jury, and which was published in the COMMERCIAL at the time. The defense called several witnesses who testified that the defendant bore a good character for peace. Messrs. Cochran and Howard, counsel for the defendant, addressed the jury, after which the Court adjourned.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellen

West Branch Insurance Company vs. John Franz. Action to recover eighteen dollars, the amount of assessment on a premium note. The plaintiffs took a non-suit.

Emanuel Rich vs. James Martin. The defendants in the case rented a house in Allegheny, from plaintiff, and while paying the rent some months since, gave a one hundred dollar bill on the Oil City Bank, which had suspended payment. The jury found for plaintiffs in the sum of $84 and costs.

John Kernan vs. Andrew Graham. Action to recover $34 alleged to be due for cattle furnished. Verdict for plaintiff.

District Court—Judge Williams.

The case of Hanna, Hart & Co., vs, the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva line of steamers, commenced on Tuesday has not yet been completed.

On motion of A. M. Brown, Esq., H. A. Miller, of Franklin, Venango county, was admitted to practice in this court.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Yesterday morning the case of Mrs. Ann Macbeth, charged with keeping and maintaining a common scold, was concluded. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, but divided the costs between the parties.

Court Calendar for This Day.

DISTRICT COURT.

The following cases will be called to-day:

2. Thos. J. Sheck vs Wm. Reed.
3. Hugh Ke Boslinth vs Mary Ann Kelley Armor's executors.
5. Patrick & Friend vs. Willis & Coyle
6. City of Pittsburgh vs. Christopher Zug.
8. James H. Galer vs. H. Biddle.
17. J. C. Patterson vs. Business Committee Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
30. Gwynn & Hunt vs. Dolphin vs. McClay & Bro

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

8. Wardvs. O'Neill.
9. Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company vs. McClarrch.
20. Shafer vs. Hong.
41. O'Neil vs. Dunlevy Fox.
43. Best vs. Kramer.
44. Obinger vs. Kramer.
45. Best vs Kramer.
46. Wilson vs. Poor, et. al.
47. Colwell vs. Hamilton, Heer.
48. Wayman & Bro. vs. Dickens.
49. McClay vs. McClay.
50. Knoppis vs. Hazerman.
56. Grib & Co. vs. Hartt, et. al.

AN INCORRIGIBLE YOUNG WIFE.—A young married woman named Mrs. Mary Weissel was arrested and taken before Alderman McMasters yesterday, on complaint of her husband, George Weissel, umbrella maker on Smithfield street, and her mother, Mrs. Lowry, for incorrigibility. Mary was married about seven months ago to Mr. Weissel, and is not yet sixteen years of age. She left her husband some time ago, and has refused to live with him. Her mother came here the other day, and endeavored to persuade her daughter either to live with her husband or go home with her to Wheeling, but she refused to do either. She was then arrested at the instigation of the husband and mother for incorrigibility, and at their instance was committed to the House of Refuge yesterday by Alderman McMasters.

UNITED STATES COURT.—In this Court yesterday, the case of James Connor vs. D. D. Yahe, being an action in bankruptcy, was decided in favor of the defendant.

The Grand Jury, of which Hon. C. L. Lamberton, of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, is foreman, was in session yesterday, and acted upon a number of bills.

On motion of C. A. Mayer, Esq., Messrs. Jesse Merrell and James M. Deise, of Lock Haven, Clinton county, were admitted to practice in this court.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER G. A. R.—As will be seen by a special telegraphic dispatch to the COMMERCIAL in another column, at the State Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, held yesterday in Philadelphia, Major General Alfred L. Pearson, of this city, was elected the Department Commander, the highest State office of the G. A. R., save General Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia. This is a high compliment to a worthy and patriotic son of Western Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL.—Calvin Carr, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, a well known iron dealer and commission merchant, and representing some of our largest manufactories, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Carr was, three years since, engaged in trading for several of our heavy iron firms, and is now President of one of the principal rolling mills in the vicinity of Cleveland.

CHURCH GUILD DISPENSARY.—The opening of the Church Guild Free Dispensary, at the corner of Hancock street and Duquesne Way, will take place on Monday next, February 3d, on the first of April the Dispensary will be permanently located at the rooms of the Guild, at No. 265 Penn street.

PENN STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On Saturday, February 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, Messrs. Haslett, Sloan & McClelland will sell by auction that very desirable four-story (New York style) brick dwelling house, No. 99 Penn street, containing fourteen commodious rooms, finished in best style, with all the modern improvements. Perfect in every respect. Also, for auction advertisement.

The Infant's Friend.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to the mother and child. See advt in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Office, 215 Fulton street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, England.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

KEVENUE STAMPS, of all denominations, for sale at the stamp window of the Postoffice.

7th tf

ABSENT.—Dr. Aborn will necessarily be absent from Pittsburgh for two or three weeks from this evening. He will return and be permanently at his office thereafter, during hours of practice.

No Health without Vigor.

The wear and tear of life tells upon us all more or less. What are we but machines? The vital principle is the motive power that keeps the human engine in motion; but as beams, pistons, connection pipes, condensers and boilers wear out, so do organs, muscles, tissues and all the compound parts of that marvelous piece of work called MAN.

The mechanism of the body requires to be repaired and strengthened just as much as the mechanism employed to grind corn, or spin cotton, or weave cloth. Steam cannot drive the main shaft, or impel a drum or wheel that is out of gear; neither can the vital force act through a paralized limb, or an inert organ.

ARE YOU WEAKING OUT? Do you feel that any one of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, nerves system, or any other essential part of your organization, falters in its work? If so, repair the damage with the most powerful, yet harmless, of invigorants, HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, that debility is the "Beginning of the End"—that the climax of all weakness is a universal paralysis of the system, and that such paralysis is the immediate precursor of DEATH.

Don't wait for disease to commit its ravages before you commence the strengthening process. Keep the whole body in a vigorous condition by *preventing*, as far as possible, the inroads of decay. Repair the waste of nature with nature's best tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.

It is now generally admitted that all eruptive diseases depend upon some internal or constitutional cause, and that to use washes or ointment for them is a sure way to injure the system, and only to drive it in, not to cure the disease. But HUMPHREYS'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC SALT RHEUM PILLS are a true specific for all such diseases. They cure Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, and Nettie Rash, by curing the cause upon which they depend, and by restoring the skin to the state of health and purity. Thus, not only by the disease cured, but the health and beauty of the complexion restored. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to and a book of directions . . $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - - $5 to $8

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

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MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

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AND DEALERS IN

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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 29, 1868.

The upward tendency in Government securities which the market has manifested for the past few days received a slight check to-day, and the report from New York gives slightly lower figures. There has been a large "short" interest outstanding which, no doubt, has been mainly covered, but which has assisted to stimulate quotations and sustain a rise. The decline will only be temporary as the money market at the East is plethoric, and the rate for call loans is down to 4 per cent. Governments, as we remarked before, constitute a most convenient form of investment to employ any idle balances profitably.

—In the local market money is ruling much easier. The banks are taking most of the good paper offering, and there is quite a scarcity of acceptable paper on the outside market. Rates have abated and short dates are negotiated at about ten per cent.

—Stocks since last evening have advanced materially on account of the higher range of quotations established by that sale. It is a decided "bull" movement on a small scale, and it will be difficult to maintain such prices. Purchasers at such rates would be poorly compensated for the investment, but if they should succeed in getting off large amounts of other stocks at a much higher figure on account of this movement, it may result profitably in the long run.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, report the following quotations for governments as received from Jay Cooke & Co., their New York correspondents:—U. S. 6s 1881, 111¾; U. S. 5-20s, '62, 111¾; do '64, 109; do '65, May and November, 109¾; do '65, January and July, 107⅝; U. S. 10-40s, 104; May 1865, Compounds, 117⅜; June 7-30s, 107⅝; July 7-30s, 107⅝; Gold, 140¾; 5-20s, 1867, 107⅝.

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers, report the following rates for governments today:—Gold, 141¾; U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111; do 1864, 108⅞; do 1865, 109¾; U. S. 10-40s, 104; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 107⅝; do 1867, 107⅝; June 7-30s 107¾; July do, 107¾; May Compounds, 1865, 117⅝.

—Railway stocks are not so buoyant, and appear lower. The following shows the noon quotations at New York to-day: Michigan Southern, 88¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 97¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Way